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Democracy Versus Dictatorship

Problem of Liberty Is Found Transcending Party Politics

Free Press Is Vital

By Charles E. Gratke
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

At this moment, 160 years after 1776, America is learning from dictatorships abroad that liberty is something which must be "established anew each day."

Within the present month a nationwide straw vote was conducted on the question of whether partisan dictatorship was possible in the United States.

Nearly half—45 per cent—of those who replied, said "Yes."

The question asked by the National Institute of Public Opinion was phrased in a political manner. The replies to a large degree reflected party leanings.

Problem Transcends Politics

But the problem transcends politics. It is bigger than the coming election, deeper than a choice between Democrat, Republican, Farmer-Laborite, Progressive, Communist or Socialist.

It is, indeed, the question of what *type* of government the United States intends to retain. As Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, told his graduating class this year:

"We must preserve ourselves as a self-governing democracy at whatever cost. . . . We must not fall victim to the fatigue and despair which have led so many of the peoples of the Old World to dream of a short-cut to social salvation through the strong arm of centralized authority. . . . We must . . . stamp out of American public life the tendency to promise the moon to the millions for a handful of votes."

Technique of Dictators

To promise the moon is a technique by which dictators obtain power. But to separate demagogic promises from constructive platforms is one of the most difficult tasks of popular government.

Thus, many Republicans, as the "dictator" survey showed, believe the "danger" is from the New Deal. Norman Thomas, speaking for the Socialists, contends that the threat is, rather, from doctrines such as those of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin and the Townsendites.

Liberals point to incipient Fascist movements—the Black Legion in the Middle West, vigilantes in Washington, floggings in the South, "citizen police" in California. Others are apprehensive of the tendencies of great employers to take praetorian measures for prevention of labor disturbances. And still others are concerned at the propagation, in the United States, of the ideas of Fascism and National Socialism by offshoots of Italian and German semi-military organizations.

The American Alternative

Clearly, no rational answer to the problem is to be found by exploring such hodge-podge. The alternative is to search out and to strengthen those American institutions which have in their ultimate conception the liberal antidotes for extremes and radicalism.

Thus the constructive question concerns itself less with the technique of dictatorship, than with the understanding of democracy.

"Not a Set of Devices"

And as a writer in a metropolitan journal recently defined it:

"Democracy is not a set of devices. These have changed and will continue to change. Democracy is a will toward progress, interpreted in terms of liberty, of justice, of equality of opportunity, of brotherhood, of a constant balance and adjustment of the relations between individual and general welfare."

What then are characteristic institutions which America shares with Britain, Switzerland, the Scandinavian and other still liberal nations—institutions through which the democratic idea functions?

Justice

Perhaps the administration of justice is one of the most significant of American concepts. For ideas of justice are not everywhere the same. A simple example may be seen in California. More than 100 laborers were recently arrested because they had "been present" at the scene of a riot. The court, for lack of a specific charge against specific individuals, dismissed the case.

Yet in contrast with this procedure, "mass trials" in Russia have been made occasion for virtual popular holidays and political prisons filled at the prerogative of secret police, without warrant or trial.

Constitutional Guarantees

Handmaiden of justice, constitutional guarantees so familiar in the United States and Great Britain—freedom from arrest without due process, sanctity of the post, the mails and of the home—are not paralleled in the dictatorships.

The storm evoked this spring when the Black congressional investigating committee subpoenaed copies of private telegrams is indicative of the importance which Americans attach to these rights.

Yet there is not a dictatorship in Europe today which has not, with "oppression acting in the name of order," abrogated fundamental rights of its individual citizens.

Autarchy

In democracy's commitment to individualism is, too, the final answer to autarchy. It's an old word. About two decades ago it was dropped out of dictionaries—but dictators are reviving it under the definition of "economic self-sufficiency." They believe that nations may live to themselves alone.

There are economic arguments on both sides. But Francis B. Sayre, United States Assistant Secretary of State, in the current issue of the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, points out the ultimate danger to which economic self-sufficiency leads. He contends that it cannot succeed without strict government control of all industry and commerce. This leads, as in Italy, Germany, Russia, to increasingly stringent regimentation. And as regimentation enters, democracy departs.

Legislation

For regimentation, in effect, is the method devised either in war or peace, when there is no patience for the admitted difficulties of democratic legislation.

Students of government, as evidenced by the present flow of volumes on constitutional and legislative change and by such developments as the single-chamber legislature approved in Nebraska, are aware of the imperfections of the representative system. They recognize that in its complete abdication of authority, the Louisiana Legislature under Huey Long bore little semblance to American procedure.

But nowhere in the United States is there anything comparable to the situation in Germany, where state legislatures were abolished by decree and the national diet meets to acclaim the "leader's" action rather than to debate and vote.

One of the first dictatorial steps

Minorities

in the regimenting of legislation is the silencing of minorities. Conversely, it is one of democracy's problems to see that its minority groups become articulate. In the United States the economically underprivileged, groups such as the tenant farmers and groups politic-

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Government

In a world where dictatorship rides high, America is resurveying its foundations of self-government and seeking ways to "Preserve the Best in American Institutions."

The situation is being studied in a series of six articles, running on alternate days. Today, in the third article, Government: Democracy versus Dictatorship, is discussed in relation to present world conditions.

Antidote Is Seen in Bolstering American Ideals

Examples in Europe

Bolivia Orders Citizens to Join Labor Syndicates

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 21 (AP)—The military Government of this Republic decreed obligatory syndicalization of all employers and employees yesterday.

"Any inhabitant in Bolivian territory, whether man or woman, who participates in any way in the production and distribution of wealth," the first article of the decree ordered, "is obliged to be syndicalized (join a syndicate) under the terms and procedure of the syndicate statute."

The Minister of Labor declared a national registration of syndicates, whether of employees or employers, would be held. Every inhabitant will be registered in the national bureau of syndicates and will receive syndicate credentials. They will become an essential to citizenship.

The measure, regarded one of the most sweeping labor statutes ever proposed in any country, was previously approved in principle by the government of President Toro.

It brings employers and employees of all branches of commerce, mining, finance and other occupations into two great federations. It prescribes separate congresses at stated intervals followed by a joint congress with wide powers to debate and resolve questions of production, hours and wages.

Its principal objective is to require collective bargaining between employers and employees and it is the third of President Toro's advanced Socialist decrees.

South America Studies New Trends in Bolivia

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Aug. 21 (AP)—The Bolivian decree yesterday compelling membership of all laborers and employers in syndicates attracted wide attention throughout South America.

It is regarded as the most sweeping measure in the direction of corporativism that any South American state has undertaken.

President Toro of Bolivia, recently explaining the measure, described it as intended to create a labor-capital parliament where points of view can be peaceably reconciled.

Cape-Australia Flight Studied As Jubilee Event

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Organization of events for Australia's 150th anniversary celebrations to be held in Sydney from January to April, 1938, is progressing. The latest important addition to the program, inclusion of the round Australia automobile reliability trial, has captured the popular imagination, and both Government and private support has been pledged.

The contest committee is hoping to be able to offer prizes to the value of £10,000, with a first prize of £5000. It is expected that a strong oversea entry will be received, thus giving the event an international flavor and arousing worldwide interest.

Two more sporting events almost certain of inclusion in the program

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Soviet Trial Seen as Move To Destroy Trotzky Prestige

MOSCOW, Aug. 31 (AP)—The trial of 16 confessed conspirators drew toward a close today with the prosecution emphasizing the alleged connection between the plotters and German fascism, and hammering home evidence implicating the exiled Leon Trotzky with plots against the life of "Dictator" Joseph Stalin.

Meanwhile authoritative observers here had reached the conclusion that the trial was staged primarily in an effort to destroy Trotzky's still considerable influence abroad.

Testimony thus far apparently has centered on questions designed to show that Trotzky and his alleged colleagues surrendered all their communistic principles and consorted with German fascism to aid their cause.

The Communist party here has long admitted irritation because of the former war minister's apparent influence with Communists of other nations. Observers here felt, therefore, that no stone would be left unturned to discredit thoroughly the one-time revolutionary zealot.

The first question fired at witness after witness concerned their connections with Trotzky.

There were indications the court would complete testimony tonight followed by the prosecutor's summation of evidence. Then, the confessed conspirators would be given the privilege of making speeches which probably would be their farewell—execution usually has followed previous trials of alleged enemies of the Soviet state.

Dr. Nathan Lazarevich Lourier, one of the prisoners, linked up the Soviet terrorism with a Nazi Agent, declaring he had made contact with the German engineer Franz Veiz in Moscow in 1932.

Veiz instructed Lourier and the others to begin the terror, Lourier said. It was later discovered, the witness continued, that Veiz was sent to the Soviet Union by Heinrich Himmler, chief of the Nazi secret police.

Purpose Was Terror

"I was shocked at first by that information," said Lourier, "but upon reflection I decided that since Trotzky's purpose was terror, it was fair to use whatever allies were available." Lourier calmly related how his group was to kill both Stalin and Klementi Voroshiloff, the war commissar.

He later decided voluntarily to

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Economics in the Campaign

A Background Discussion Touching on Leading Issues in American Politics

By H. B. E.

Two purposes which The Christian Science Monitor desires to serve in the American presidential campaign are these:

1. To promote that atmosphere of informed discussion which enables democratic government to function best.

2. To illuminate fairly and frankly the alternatives of policy from which voters must choose in casting their ballots.

To this end the Monitor has arranged that its financial editor shall, during the presidential campaign, devote his well-known column "The World's Business" to a discussion of the economic background of the campaign.

There is scarcely an issue in American politics today which does not touch economic problems, and the purpose of these discussions will be to provide a background of information and analysis which will be of service to the reader. The function of the discussions will be not to dictate opinions but to provide the basis for them.

Under the title **"Economics in the Campaign,"** the column will appear Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays beginning

Monday, Aug. 24

Reunion in Vienna?

By a Staff Artist
Admiral Nicholas Horthy
Regent of Hungary

Budapest Regent's Visit to Austria Rouses Queries

VENICE, Italy, Aug. 21 (AP)—The German minister of propaganda, Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, will come here at the end of next week to confer with Italian officials and probably with Premier Benito Mussolini, it was learned today.

Dr. Goebbels will be returning a visit paid to Berlin by the Italian press minister, Dino Alfieri. He will be accompanied by various officials of the Berlin press ministry.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Aug. 21—Another "hunting" party, this time with Regent Horthy of Hungary in the role of chief huntsman, is now in progress here.

The trip assumes importance because it is the first time since Admiral Horthy took over the regency in 1920 that he has ever been abroad. Yet he has even missed a Hungarian state holiday in his sudden passion for the Austrian game. Today he started to get his eye in by receiving the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, before motoring in Tyrol.

Other Meetings Rumored

What other quarry Regent Horthy is stalking is not yet known and rumors are naturally busy on the subject. According to one report, which it is impossible to confirm, he is to meet both Reichsführer Adolf Hit-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

China's Place In Trade Tied To Faster Pace

Textiles Held Back by Small Number of Looms Under Each Worker

Workday Too Long

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Will the time come when an industrialized China, blessed both with an abundant supply of raw materials and a large reserve of cheap labor, will be able to compete successfully with Japan and other manufacturing countries in the textile markets of the world?

Much light is thrown on this question by a study of "The Textile Industries of China, Their Present Position and Future Possibilities" just published here by Chiao-tung University, which maintains a number of engineering schools and now is devoting special attention to textile research.

Spent Months Investigating

The report was compiled by Prof. Aldred Farrer Barker, formerly of the University of Leeds, England, who has been Professor of Textile Industries at Chiao-tung University for the past three years. Professor Barker was assisted in his investigations by his son, Kenneth Crookes Barker, who also serves on the faculty of the university.

In their search for first-hand material Professor Barker and his son spent most of 1934 visiting the mills of Shanghai and other industrial cities throughout China. They also spent several months in Japan, visiting different types of factory and making special investigations into the living and working conditions of Japanese factory employees.

China's failure to develop an export trade is attributed by the report to inability to adopt the downright economic thoroughness of western organization. As a result of this deficiency she is often beaten, even in her own home trade, by Japan.

China Needs to Wake Up

Professor Barker believes that in the long run, however, China "will not only feel but also realize her own powers, especially if she thoroughly reorganize her labor conditions."

"When it is realized," he points out, "that not many years ago China had no textile industry of note, saving her special silk industry and that today she employs in her cotton factories half as many operatives as Lancashire employs, there is obviously no need to be discouraged. That these employees follow roughly only just one tenth of the number of spindles and one eighteenth the number of looms gives rise to serious thought. It is evident that China will have entirely to reorganize her factory system if she is to take her rightful place as an up-to-date manufacturing country."

Press Promotion Urged

What China specially lacks at present, Professor Barker feels, is a textile "intelligentsia"—a body of enlightened opinion which can mold the industry to its own pattern. To meet this need the report urges collaboration of the Chinese universities in establishing a really efficient textile school and in promoting the development of an inspiring technological press.

On the related question of labor hours and wages Professor Barker puts forward some revolutionary suggestions. "China cannot afford," he declares, "to work her people more than eight to nine hours a day." Twelve hours a day, the present average, is suicidal in the long run, he points out, for both worker and industry.

On the question of wages Professor Barker calls attention to two interesting paradoxes: "In Lancashire it is possibly true that labor is too well paid if Lancashire is to compete in the world's markets. On the other hand, it is probably equally true to say that in China labor is too poorly paid for China to compete in the world's markets."

Increased Costs Needed

That China should increase its costs with a corresponding gain in efficiency strikes Professor Barker as incontrovertible. "If China for example, would work two shifts—say 6 a. m. to 3 p. m. and 3 p. m. to 12—then there would be a chance of developing that personal efficiency which would enable one to say that the Chinese workers could hold their own against any in the world, and this cannot be said at present.

Hand in hand with an intelligent adjustment of hours, however, must

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Arabian Nights as Trotzky Code

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Aug. 21—The story of how a copy of the Arabian Nights was used as a secret code among Russia's amazing anti-Stalin conspirators gave a fantastic touch today to the trial of 16 confessed plotters.

A bewildered, discomfited prisoner, Edward Solomonavich Holzmann, solemnly recounted how he acted as liaison man between T. Smirnoff, head of the Moscow Trotzkyites, and Syedoff, Leon Trotzky's son in Berlin, with a copy of the book the most important piece of his baggage.

"Smirnoff gave me a copy of the Arabian Nights," the witness related, "which, in some way which I do not remember, served as a secret code.

"Upon meeting Syedoff in Berlin I handed him Smirnoff's report on economic and political affairs of the U. S. S. R. and the Arabian Nights code."

Leon Trotzky, the celebrated exile, has been accused by both the Government and the defendants as the master of the plot, embracing not one but many attempts upon the life of Dictator Joseph Stalin.

Previous evidence had brought out that the counter-revolutionaries used secret compartments of trunks, invisible ink and other subterfuges in order to exchange information.

Holzmann, a reluctant witness, told of a meeting with Trotzky in Copenhagen, at which he quoted the exile as saying:

"The only way to remove Stalin is through terror."

Further details of the Soviet conspiracy trial will be found on page 3 and in The World Day.

United States Declines Bid To Mediate in Spanish War; Powers Warn Madrid on Ships

Loyalists Try to Break Rebels' Circular Hold Around Madrid

Seek Open Corridor To Portuguese Line

Countercharges of Supplies of Poison Gas Made by Both Belligerents

BERLIN, Aug. 21 (AP)—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler today summoned Admiral Erich Raeder, German chief of the admiralty, to a conference in the Bavarian Alps on the tense Spanish situation.

The Government, gravely concerned over the reported search of a German merchant ship by a Spanish Government cruiser, awaited Madrid's reply to the Reich's demand for an apology.

Authorities said the German Government had sent another protest to Madrid as well as one to Moscow, containing representations against radio broadcasting, which it deemed injurious to Germany.

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MADRID, Aug. 21—Loyalist forces, in a desperate effort to break the narrowing semicircle around Madrid, battled last night to drive a wedge between northern and southern rebel armies.

The Government sent a big force into two major battles in effort to open a corridor from Madrid to the Portuguese border through rebel-held territory.

While the thunder of war broke almost within earshot of the capital, several members of the United States Embassy drove during the night to Escorial to investigate reports that an unidentified American had been held prisoner there since the civil war began.

Claim Two Victories

Loyalists declared they had strengthened their position on all fronts in the mountainous battle-front about 40 miles from Madrid.

They claimed two decisive victories over large enemy forces in the vicinity of Navalperal and Peguerinos in a government drive against the walled city of Avila.

The insurgents, they said, suffered heavy losses and fled before advancing Loyalist columns.

Government forces claimed also to have taken the town of Donbeniton, east of Merida, and to be preparing to storm Merida itself, an important railroad junction for Estremadura.

On the south, battle lines were drawn about 100 miles southwest of

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British Will Act If Ships Molested

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 21

GREAT BRITAIN, adopting a policy similar to that of Germany, today announced "stern measures" would be taken against any interference with her shipping in Spanish waters.

Authoritative quarters said in the event a British ship was fired upon, it would return three warning shots ahead of the offending craft and then, "we shall aim."

Germany, following the reported search of the German steamer Kamerun by a Spanish loyalist warship, let it be known yesterday her own navy will answer "force with force."

Reich's Protest On Ship Hold-Up Divides Lawyers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 21—International lawyers are puzzling over the Kamerun affair, a majority apparently holding that Germany is in the right in protesting the steamer's hold-up by a Spanish warship.

Some doubt appears to exist, however. There is no question that the Spanish Government has in certain circumstances the right to establish a blockade. Acording to continental writers any government wishing to do so is obliged to give notice of the action.

Far Apart on Requirements

Some say there must be notification of the blockaded coast to all of the maritime neutral states and to every approaching vessel. Some declare it is only necessary to notify the governments. Others that it is only necssary to notify approaching ships.

Th Spanish government is understood to have told Britain as long ago as Aug. 9 that it was blockading Cadiz, in view of the fact tht foreign vessels were allegedly carrying supplies for the insurgents to that port. Britain, it is stated, refused to admit the blockade as legitimate.

Declaration Not Ratified

The fact is, however, that no real rules as to a blockade exist. The declaration of London of 1909 fixed a definite procedure, but it was not ratified. It is generally agreed that a blockade must be effective if other states are to accept it, and that it must apply to all classes of ships and every flag.

It is presumably on this ground that Britain and Germany have

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Washington Stands Firm for Strict Policy of Nonintervention

Standpoint Outlined In Note to Uruguay

Present Spanish Conditions Held to Prejudice Hope of Successful Attempt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 — An American policy of nonintervention in the dispute of foreign nations has received further emphasis from the State department in a polite but emphatic note sent to Uruguay refusing to participate in a mediation move in Spain.

Uruguay asked the countries of North and South America to join in a common effort to bring peace to the warring factions in Spain, and the proposal for United States action prepared to receive support in certain quarters in Great Britain.

Bars Foreign Commitments

Though the American reply is couched in tactful phraseology the rejection is emphatic and absolute. Furthermore, the answer to Uruguay underlines the doctrine already set down by the present administration of avoiding foreign commitments.

In the present instance, the circumstances are not such as to give any hope of successful mediation, it is held here, even aside from the question of America's nonintervention policy.

Belligerents Must Act

Under international law an offer of mediation can only be made as between two contesting belligerents. It is the very essence of present international difficulties surrounding Spain that the rebel faction has not yet been recognized as a distinct entity by foreign powers.

It is this issue which is involved in the dispute between the German Government and the Spanish loyalists over the right to blockade. Hence, a move to "mediate" between the factions in Spain, in the technical sense of the word, would involve preliminary recognition of the rebels as a bona fide belligerent. Such a move at this point would not be mediation but intervention, it is contended here. At any rate it would take the United States much further than it desires to go at present.

Latin-American countries have not followed the Uruguayan lead, although Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru have all expressed approval of the idea in theory. Mexico has rejected the proposal on much the same grounds as the United States.

The American Reply

The text of the note of William Phillips, acting secretary of state, to the minister of Uruguay follows in part:

The people and the government of the United States, entertaining the friendliest feeling for the Spanish people, are deeply distressed by the devastating strife that now rends that country and earnestly hope for its termination at the earliest possible moment.

Actuated by a profound and constant desire for peace, this government wishes to give support wherever practicable to the principle of conciliation. However, this country is committed to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Instructions to Embassies

In that connection, you will recall the publication recently of the text of a circular instruction which was addressed by this government on Aug. 7 to its diplomatic and consular officers in Spain and certain adjoining countries, in which there was embodied a summing up of this government's position and policy.

The substance of the instruction is that, in conformity with its policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, this government will scrupulously refrain from interference in the unfortunate situation which now exists in Spain.

Reasons for Rejection

After most careful consideration of all the circumstances involved, we are constrained to believe that the prospect that such an offer as is suggested would serve a useful purpose is not such as to warrant a departure by this government from its well-established policy.

I am confident that in the light of the foregoing the government of Uruguay will fully understand why this government finds itself unable to accept the suggestion that it participate in any offer of mediation in the Spanish conflict.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Friday, Aug. 21

Sea Serpent—It May Be So

This column finally surrenders.

Long it has resisted pressure to carry accounts of monster sea-serpents discovered cavorting off shore and looking hungrily at the town hall. When such a monster was reported off the Nova Scotia coast, this column held aloof, anxious for evidence. But four tons of evidence has allegedly been provided by fishermen who are said to have caught the monster in a trap. It was 22 feet in length and weighed four tons. Its actual presence in dry dock seemed to suggest that it was all something more than the jaded reporter's perennial story of a purple, sea-going cow.

Neutrality—Pact Halted by Ship Search

Neutrality prospects remain uncertain as Germany and Great Britain are reported to have given captains of their warships in the Spanish zone orders to return force with force. Many see peace at the mercy of many captains on many bridges.

The halting of the German ship Kamerun yesterday 7½ miles off Cadiz, finds the Berlin foreign office once again cool to neutrality commitments. A week ago, Germany retreated from these commitments on the ground that the Spanish Government had executed four Germans. The Kamerun incident, reported to the world through the German press, as was the alleged execution, happened just as Germany had a second time marched up to sign the nonintervention pact.

The United States declines the role of mediator suggested by South American nations. The state department's communiqué expresses the conviction that no good end would be served by such mediation. Great Britain also seems to feel it is in no position to mediate.

France is urging the Spanish Government to apologize to Germany for the Kamerun incident, in order that the Reich may be led once more to the table where the neutrality pact can be signed.

Spain—Battles Continue on Many Fronts

Indecisive fighting continues on many fronts in the Spanish civil war. The main military operation is the effort of Gen Francisco Franco's southern troops to get through to Gen. Emilio Mola's soldiers in the north for a concerted attack on Madrid. Since the capture of Badajoz, some of Franco's men are reported to have advanced 40 miles further toward Madrid.

Fascist officers are believed in no hurry to launch their offensive against Madrid. The longer the attack is delayed, the more likely the city is to be weakened by need of supplies and ammunition.

The Basque nationalists have suggested that the loyalists surrender San Sebastian and Irun, according to Associated Press reports. The alleged proposal stipulates that the rebels, who are still shelling these Government strongholds, should reward surrender by a pledge of amnesty to the defenders.

The Basque Nationalists are from the Carlist section of Spain, a section famous for its royalist tendencies. That the Basques should have aligned with the people's government of Spain at all baffled many. The alleged proposal of surrender coming from the Basques does seem to

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New York Gets Big Federal Age Grant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—Nearly 20 per cent of the $5,087,990 granted by the Federal Government to seven states for assisting the needy aged has been allocated to the state of New York, Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, regional director for the Social Security Board, announced here.

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Warrants Link 22 To Black Legion; Two Go to Prison

DETROIT, Aug. 21 (AP)—The state grand jury investigating the Black Legion returned indictments today against 22 alleged officers of the organization charging them with criminal syndicalism. Circuit Judge James E. Chenot signed the warrants.

Among those named in the 22 indictments were Virgil F. Effinger, of Lima, Ohio, described by the prosecuting attorney as the national head of the Black Legion; Harvey Davis, charged with murder and kidnaping in the execution May 12 of Charles A. Poole, young WPA worker; William Guthrie, Clarence C. Frye and Roy Hepner.

Names of others were withheld until they could be rounded up.

At the same time, in Circuit Judge Joseph A. Moynihan's court, two of three Black Legion members convicted Aug. 7 of falsely imprisoning Robert Penland, Ecorse steel worker, were sentenced to serve from three to five years in prison.

The two sentenced were Frederick A. Gulley and Thomas A. Cox. Originally they were charged with abducting and flogging Mr. Penland for non-attendance at Black Legion meetings, but the court reduced the charge to false imprisonment.

Earl Angstadt, convicted with them, was not sentenced, but was arraigned on a supplemental information charging he had been convicted of automobile theft in Warren, Ohio, June 12, 1923. He stood mute and the arraignment was continued until Aug. 26.

Modest Girl Hero Gets Invitation To Visit White House

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 21 (AP)—A shy Ohio country girl, 12-year-old Clara Kathryn Van Horn, considered today an invitation to visit the White House and receive from President Roosevelt a medal in recognition of her heroism in rescuing two playmates on an icy hillside last February.

Notification that she would receive the medal of the Army and Navy Legion of Valor Sept. 12 was made yesterday by Capt. Ralph W. Robart, national commander, who came from Cambridge, Mass., to visit Clara at White Cottage, near here.

Captain Robart said Clara would be the first girl ever to receive the award. He asked her to go with him to Cincinnati, Aug. 30, to reign as "Queen of Honor" during the four-day convention of Legion medal medal holders.

Modestly the little schoolgirl accepted, and then, as she shared with visitors a large box of candy Captain Robart had brought, told him briefly how she saved Gerald Nixon and Raymond Kelly from plunging under the wheels of a train.

On Feb. 5, Clara related, the two boys, 10 and 12 years old, lost control of their sled as it coasted down a steep hillside. At the foot was a railroad crossing. A train whistled down the grade, and the panicky boys headed straight toward it.

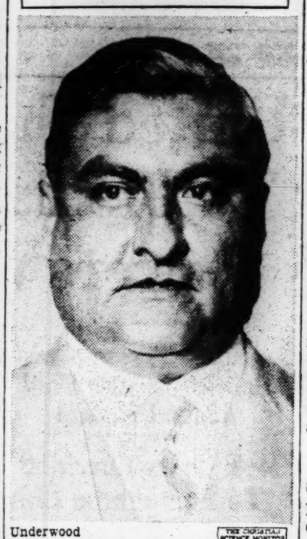
Clara, trudging up the hill, flung herself into the path of the sled, tossing the boys into a snowbank. The sled passed over her and was smashed under the train.

"There wasn't anything else I could do," said Clara, wide-eyed at the attention paid her.

Pittsfield Plant Busy

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 21 (AP)—The General Electric Company announced here yesterday that 5200 persons are now employed, compared with 3400 a year ago. In 1929, the peak year, 8500 were on the payrolls. The company regards 700 as normal. In 1933 the minimum was 2300.

Mexican Leader


Underwood
Emilio Portes Gil
Who Has Resigned as Head of the National Revolutionary Party in Mexico

Portes Gil Stirs Threat of Crisis By Cardenas Rift

MEXICO, D. F., Aug 21 (AP)—A new crisis in President Cardenas' 18-months-old Government was foreseen today following the resignation of Emilio Portes Gil as president of the National Revolutionary (Government) Party.

Two or more cabinet members, informed sources expected, will follow Señor Portes Gil, whose leadership of the Revolutionary Party gave him political power second only to that of President Cardenas.

Expected to Resign

Gen. Saturnino Cedillo, secretary of agriculture, and Eduardo Suarez, secretary of the treasury, were the two believed most likely to resign, these sources said.

Others who might resign from the cabinet, informants stated, were Gen. Eduardo Hay, foreign secretary, and Jenaro Vazquez, secretary of labor.

If vacancies result, it was believed here, President Cardenas would be forced to turn to the Left for replacements. That view gained credence in that Señor Portes Gil's resignation was said authoritatively to be the culmination of a behind-the-scenes struggle for power with Gen. Francisco Mujica, radical secretary of public works.

Cause of Resignation

Señor Portes Gil attributed his resignation to the Senate's refusal to seat five party candidates declared victorious in recent elections. His successor, observers here believed, would be either General Mujica or Agustin Arroyo, undersecretary of public works.

Señor Portes Gil became technical head of the government party in June, 1935, when President Cardenas ousted former President Calles, now in exile, from its leadership.

Budapest Regent's Trip Stirs Queries

(Continued from Page 1)

ler and Premier Benito Mussolini either at Montello or in Bavaria. Others expect to see the German envoy to Austria, Franz von Papen, join Regent Horthy in the near future.

Has Acted as Go-Between

It is generally believed that the trip has something to do with Austro-German relations. Hungary in the past few years often acted as a go-between in efforts to bring the two countries together, although the policy of helping the growth of German influence on Central Europe is viewed with considerable suspicion by many persons in Hungary.

Yet another theory put forward is that Regent Horthy wants to discuss the possibility of the Hapsburg restoration with Chancellor Schuschnigg.

Overlooking by Reich Of Olympic Incident Helps Austrian Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA — The Austro-German friendship agreement has already withstood severe tests imposed upon it by the boisterous demonstration of the Austrian Hitlerites in connection with the Olympic games celebrations.

If the Berlin Government had taken sides with the young Austrian National Socialists in their vociferous public protests against the Austrian régime that would have meant the virtual abrogation of the agreement concluded between Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg.

Condemned by Germans

Germany, however, through its official press bureau and some of its leading daily papers has disavowed and condemned this action of the Austrian National Socialists.

Herr Hitler appears to have used this incident to show that he really considers National Socialism in Austria a purely internal matter. Dr. Schuschnigg on his part has declared that any compromise with National Socialists in Austria is excluded, but at the same time he took care to emphasize that one of the chief aims of his Government is co-operation and understanding with Germany.

Amnesty Plan Deferred

The release of National Socialist prisoners from concentration camps and police prisons, part of the amnesty plan, was postponed, however, and many new National Socialist prisoners were kept under police arrest.

It appears at present that Herr Hitler is withdrawing active support from his extreme followers here and that he hopes to win Austria by working through the more moderate and respectable pro-German elements. It seems quite certain that Austro-German co-operation will continue as planned.

Madrid's Troops Strive to Pierce Rebel Semicircle

(Continued from Page 1)

Madrid, closest the rebel forces have come to the capital on their northward drive.

The Madrid defenders in the south, however, appeared to have ended their retreat. With consolidated forces they were reported to have checked the swift rebel drive of about 100 miles from the vicinity of Badajoz.

A refugee from Granada, reaching Alicante, said government troops have occupied several provincial towns near Granada and rebel forces there, exhausting their food and munitions, are in a desperate situation.

Rumor of Gas Bombs

Manufacture of gas bombs by Spanish rebels at Saragossa was reported by refugees reaching here today.

Several factories were turning out this weapon of war, the refugees were quoted as saying in Madrid news agency dispatches.

The northern city where the factories were reported functioning has been held by rebels since the outset of the revolt.

Conflicting Reports

The Socialist government here denied Fascist charges that its troops were using gas of any kind, although a recent Paris dispatch stated that loyalist troops had used tear gas bombs in driving back a rebel attack.

Fascist headquarters at Burgos also had charged that loyalist militia had used poison gas in at least one engagement.

Trials by Committee

Vigorous steps to stamp out Fascist sympathies were continued by the Government with reports from loyalist Valencia that a public safety committee had been established there with full power to conduct trial.

The committee announced "it was endowed with full authority by the people and shall be the only court that may judge those implicated in the Fascist movement."

A similar committee organized by labor organizations functioned in Madrid.

New Attack on Mallorca

On the battlefront, a new attack on the Mediterranean island of Mallorca was reported with loyalists claiming a steady advance toward Palma, the capital.

"Although there has been heavy firing," Captain Bayo of the Mallorca expedition reported, loyalists were advancing steadily, many rebels were deserting and Catalan flags were requested for display at captured cities.

At the Catalan capital, Barcelona, preparations were made to court-martial 74 military leaders accused of participation in the revolution.

An anti-Fascist committee ordered all civilians possessing arms and not enrolling in the militia to surrender them within 48 hours under penalty of arrest.

Aid to Spanish Loyalists Voted by Teachers' Union

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21 (AP)—Delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Teachers approved a resolution today authorizing the collection of a $5000 fund "to aid Spanish workers in their fight against Fascism."

The vote followed a long debate on the convention floor during which Ben Davidson of New York amended the resolution to include an accusation that American interests were helping the Spanish Fascists and that a protest be sent to the Department of State.

Reich's Ship Protest Draws Divided Views

(Continued from Page 1)

both refused to admit the Spanish claim

According to one account Spain is trying to justify her action against the Kamerun on the ground that the ship was within the limit of her territorial waters. It is understood that a vessel can only be interfered with inside territorial waters if she is behaving unlawfully.

Delays Irk France

Although some commentators here hold that the international situation is growing worse as a result of the delay in finding a formula on France's nonintervention proposal, it is hoped here that an agreement will soon be reached.

There is no doubt that French left wing opinion is getting exasperated at Italy's attitude, thus making it more difficult for Premier Leon Blum to hold back the enthusiasts among his supporters who want to intervene actively on behalf of the Spanish loyalists.

Salt Lake School Board Opens New Way to Jobs

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 21 (AP)—The city board of education has approved a system of business and industrial training for high school graduates which leaders feel will have far-reaching employment results here and, if extended to other cities, may bulk large in settling the youth employment-placement question.

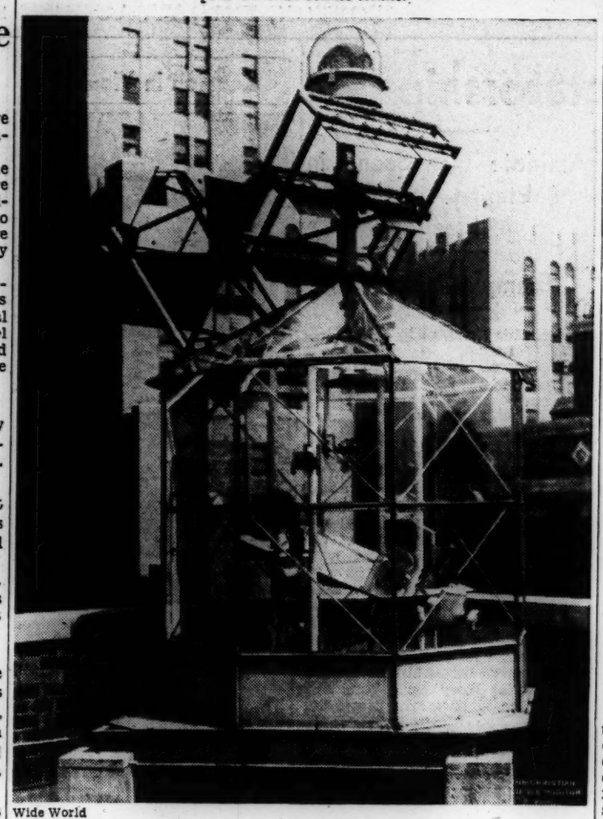
Under the plan three full-time staff co-ordinators will assist employers in obtaining young people for apprenticeship or training employment, also arranging for related educational work. Regular evening high school fees will be charged for the post-high school courses, the class schedule to be worked out with the employing group.

Entombed Miner Rescued

POTTSVILLE, Penna., Aug. 21 (AP)—Fellow miners rescued Edward Harley from an improvised coal hole yesterday after he had been imprisoned for four hours by a cave-in.

New Wonders of Research

Prepared by the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor


Wide World

Sunlight Routed Into Dark Corners

Paris this week casts a suggestion New Yorkward on ways and means of steering sunbeams around corners so that those who live or work in city canyons may have more illumination. Jacques Arthuys has invented a machine, pictured above, which might be called a reflectoscope, an instrument for redirecting the path of solar rays into dark rooms of hotels, city apartments and office buildings.

Already popular in many American cities are large window-sill mirrors intended to accomplish the same purpose. Captured rays are reflected from the mirror onto walls or ceiling and thus diffused light is added, materially benefiting those concerned. The novel French invention, by means of a complicated series of prisms and mirrors, is good for illuminating 1300 square feet of floor space.

'Square Meal' Is Laboratory Product

Those concentrated food tablets chemists have been prophesying for the last 50 years as substitutes for a four-course dinner, may be a little nearer actuality today, as the research laboratories of McKesson and Robbins at Bridgeport, Conn., report a new concentrated food able to supply every necessary element.

Called "manatone," after the Biblical manna that rained upon famished Israelites, it contains 120 calories to the ounce, and has six times more energy value, weight for weight, than most known foods. Manatone contains the elements of exceptional potency found in emulsified banana, malted milk, skim milk, whey powder, dextrose, lactose, maltose, sucrose, dextrins and emulsified coconut meat.

Inclusion of coconut raised the question as to how it could be added to the mixture. This was solved by grinding the rough fibrous meat, husk and all, to extreme fineness. The resulting particles are so small as to defy detection except through a powerful microscope.

Light Sugar-Cane Cultivator Devised

Already past the experimental stage is a "stream-lined" hoe, a cultivator for use in tropical agriculture, that can be drawn by a single animal.

The inventor is Edward L. Poole, administrator of Zona Lequeitio Sugar Plantation, in Santa Clara province, Cuba. Called the "Volador," it can be easily handled, Mr. Poole asserts, by one operator. It is very light and does an excellent job of weeding and stirring the soil among young plant canes or ratoons, he says.

"With two oxen, sub-soiling can be done to a depth of from 8 to 10 inches with least hardship on man or beast. Generally, sub-soiling is hard going, even with two yoke of oxen. This work, done before planting, is a benefit to the soil and a help toward better germination of the cane points."

The device can be made by any good plantation blacksmith, says the inventor. The cutting bar should be of steel, sharpened from time to time on an emery wheel. The cultivator shank is 33 inches long and the cutting bar for young plants is 27 inches long and three inches wide. These dimensions vary according to the variety of cane and the width of the rows. The handle bars can be taken from any disused plow.

Cultivator for Cane Fields

Soil Wash of Potomac Measured

At flood time last spring, the Potomac River carried silt out to sea at the rate of 2000 cubic feet a second, most of this coming from farms in the valleys of the Potomac and its tributaries. A sample of the water taken from the river when flowing 25 miles an hour showed more than .5 per cent suspended material, according to H. H. Bennett, chief of the Soil Conservation Service. "Yet these soil losses in the Potomac Valley are but a fraction of those the country over," he said. "The yearly soil loss in pounds or cubic feet is too great to be comprehended. It can be reduced only by proper land cultivation and cropping practices."

Alaska Explored for Fossils

A study of the prehistoric continental land-bridge, now known as Alaska, which researchists believe served as a thoroughfare of periodic mammalian migrations between the old and new worlds is being made by an expedition of the American Museum of Natural History.

Dr. Erich M. Schlaikjer, instructor in geology at Brooklyn College, is the leader. He hopes to find evidence of migrations recorded as fossils in rocks as old as the Mesozoic Era, some 200 million years ago.

"Although mammalian fossils occur rather abundantly in superficial deposits of relatively recent times, none have been found older than the Pleistocene," says Dr. Schlaikjer. As a matter of fact, no vertebrate remains have ever been recorded from Alaskan rocks older than a few thousand years ago.

Tomato and Grapefruit Kept Sound

Investigations by the research divisions of the Department of Agriculture this past month disclose why some tomatoes decay faster than others and how grapefruit can be given longer fruitstand life.

Fungus growths that produce the decay of tomatoes after the fruit is harvested, develop rapidly at temperatures ranging from 75 to 85 degrees Fahrenheit, according to the Bureau of Plant Industry. That is likewise the reason why so many commercial tomatoes harvested and shipped green without refrigeration are likely to decay.

The current practice of cutting grapefruit from the tree is not conducive to the sale of sound fruit by the time it reaches the consumer. Instead of clipping grapefruit, pull it from the limb and immediately immerse it in an 8 per cent solution of borax, says the department. The cost is about one-half a cent for each 100 pounds of fruit when handled properly, and the fruit is only about one third as likely to decay.

Royal Palm Retreats Before Road-Builder

Extermination of the wild royal palm which canopied Florida from before the days of Ponce de Leon, is in prospect as drainage and road-building projects increase fire hazards. This is the opinion of Dr. O. F. Cook of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

Only one group of these palms has been preserved and made accessible to the public. This is at the Royal Palm Park, southwest of Homestead, and a part of this small reservation was burned a few years ago. The pioneer period of cutting and burning during the past 300 years has reduced the number of palms to a few scattered groups.

Royal palms may grow to a height of 100 feet or more, their straight tapering trunks, ash-gray in color, ending in a plume of rich green leaves. Thousands of young palms are destroyed every year, says Mr. Cook, because the young seedlings, which look like coarse grass, are hoed out as weeds.

Japanese Dispute Military Charges At Pacific Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOSEMITE LODGE, Calif., Aug. 21—In a sea of arguments, interspersed with challenges, charges, attacks, counter-attacks and philosophical discussion in which round-table conferences at the Institute of Pacific Relations dealing with Japan continued submerged yesterday, the following were the salient points:

1. To the challenge flung at the Japanese by delegates of other nations that their military expenditures ate up a large share of their budget, Japanese delegates retorted by presenting a philosophical dissertation on the virtues of Shintoism, by declaring that the increase of their military budget was both proportionately and actually less than that of other nations, that their military equipment had become so obsolete it had to be renewed, and that Japan was doing exactly what other nations did.

2. Charged that they forced their exports by ruthless measures, unfair competition and political pressure, the Japanese again denied that the expansion of their exports had any but economic significance.

Greater Efficiency

They reiterated their claim that their success in export trade was due entirely to greater industrial efficiency and organization. They pointed out that a large share of the profits from exports went for improving the standard of living of their population whereas military expenditures were raised largely by loans.

The question of access to raw materials was hotly debated and finally shifted from an economic to political argument. The Japanese stated that their country always must have access to raw materials they need, whether in war or peace, that they wished to be guaranteed against any kind of possible disruption of their supplies. The feeling at the conference, however, was this ideal state was enjoyed by hardly any other nation. The majority of delegates from the various nations agreed that among the peaceful solutions to be recommended for the vexing problems of exports were lateral agreements, group agreements, general agreements and even free trade, but that the most practical method for present moment was agreement for voluntary limitation of exports.

Japanese Ask Equality

In conclusion, many Japanese delegates expressed the opinion Japan would be friendly to some future reconvening of a world economic conference and that they also would welcome some rearmament conference provided Japan was treated on a basis of equality.

One American delegate in private conversation said that he was highly pessimistic about the future of peace in the Orient. "Japan seems to be advancing fatally step by step along a path that invariably leads to the chasm that is war," he said. "While my colleagues and I sympathize with the needs of her growing population, her desire for raw materials and markets, many of us entirely disapprove of her methods in achieving those aims."

China's Trade Tied To Faster Pace

(Continued from Page 1)

go education of the workers, most of whom at present are completely illiterate. China will reap a substantial benefit, Professor Barker believes, in building up a body of potential workers well educated up to advanced primary school standard, at least 14 and preferably 15 years of age from whom the best may be selected for the work in view.

Humanitarian Approach

While it is largely a technical discussion of the textile outlook in China, the report is notable for its broad humanitarian approach to the subject. The greatest problem of all, it recognizes, is that of "so organizing the textile industries of the world that they become a source of well-being and of useful self-expression to the individual and of service to the world, binding the nations together in productive enterprise rather than leading towards dissociation and destructive competition—to a world ill at ease. In the final issue the comradeship of craftsmanship will be the deciding factor: but how to eliminate the dissociative factors is just now the pressing problem. If this be understood, then it may be possible quietly to work in the right direction."

"To visit China and Japan as we have done and to receive the welcomes which we have received is to suggest that the ice of cutthroat competition is wearing very thin, that the industrial ideal with which this report closes may be nearer than we think. This ideal is: the promotion of good fellowship, through efficient work, for world service."

Yale Teachers Sees Loss Of Educational Liberty

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20 (AP)—Jerome Davis, Yale University teacher, says educational liberties are being "gradually whittled away" by a large number of laws which "have been enacted interfering with teaching in the last decade."

"Teachers' unions have been vigorously opposed and more college professors have been dismissed than in any other similar period," he told the twentieth annual convention of the American Federation of Teachers, yesterday.

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Stagnant Areas in South Wales To Attract New Industries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales—A new ripple of hope has stirred the stagnant coal areas of South Wales where unemployment is more rife than anywhere in Britain.

Good news has come from London in the form of an announcement by Mr. P. Malcolm Stewart, Commissioner for Special Areas, of the establishment of a trading estate in South Wales. This means that government funds are to be used to make an attractive center for new industries. It was found little use previously appealing to industrialists to start enterprises in "distressed areas"; it meant too much capital outlay and to great a risk.

The trading estate is one of the most concrete steps yet taken to help South Wales. Ex-miners with worn-out shoes and shoulders shiny and threadbare from propping up the same old street-corner houses for months, (or is it years, or decades? . . . they've almost given up counting), have lost much of their enthusiasm for plans for their area. They have seen so many fail to materialize. But when they heard that a company had been formed to administer the estate and read the names of the board of the company, including a representative of the workers, their interest was aroused.

Sad Appearance

The county of Glamorgan is dotted with places presenting a sad appearance. It seems only the other day that they were key points of Britain, sending coal and products of coal's attendant industries to many parts of the world. They provided the nation's wealth with which food and luxuries from abroad were purchased.

What a contrast today! Slagheaps asleep, chimney-stacks smokeless, foundries silent, and the workers—perhaps glad to be honorary traffic cops at cross roads, for the Welsh miners don't take easily to idleness and many of them are glad to feel they are doing something useful, such as making the roads safer, even though there is no money in it for them.

South Wales is Britain's worst unemployment area. Statistics show that of every 100 insured workers 31 are jobless, or practically every third man you see is on relief. The trouble about this district of primary industries was that it was so busy producing coal and iron for export that it neglected the secondary industries necessary to provide its own every-day needs.

To Help Smaller Industries

To help establish those smaller industries is one of the chief aims of the trading estate. It is to buy land, develop roads, railway facilities, provide power from gas, electricity or steam, and construct factory buildings. Factories are to be available to rent on short or long lease.

It is pointed out that the facilities offered should be of considerable advantage to promoters of new industries who can avoid using part of their capital on site and buildings.

Meanwhile in London the Government has passed a bill by which capital partly guaranteed by the state becomes available on easy terms for approved industrial undertakings in what are known as "special" areas—that is towns and villages which have lost their main sources of employment through the closing down of mines or factories.

Likely to Do Good

The Government's object in helping to provide such capital is to attract enterprise to localities where unemployed labor is available, but where without such encouragement, factories would not go. The scheme has been designed in particular to check the strong tendency that now exists, for new enterprises to locate themselves in the neighborhood of London—Britain's chief marketing center—rather than in the north of England, in South Wales and in parts of Scotland where there is much more unemployment.

The scheme has been much criticized as inadequate, though all parties in the House of Commons have conceded that so far as it goes it is likely upon the whole to do good.

It sets up an organization, known as the Special Areas Reconstruction Association Ltd., with £1,000,000 capital, capable of expansion alike as regards amount and with reference to the areas where it is to operate.

This capital is to consist of 900,000 three and one half per cent cumulative preference shares of one pound each, and 100,000 ordinary shares limited to a return of three per cent.

The Government subscribes £20,000 annually towards managerial expenses, also £100,000 to the company's reserve fund. Besides this, the state guarantees losses up to 20 per cent of loans made.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in explaining the scheme in the House of Commons, described it as an experiment to encourage small businesses. The capital could be lent many times over, and would be increased if the arrangement succeeded.

The control is to be vested in a central board of directors, with paid chairman and managing director. The Government is to be consulted about appointments to the board, and as to the flotation of the company. The duration of the undertaking has been fixed in the first instance at 10 years, a period which is, if necessary, to be extended.

The attraction offered for capital is recognized as small. It has been fixed as on the supposition that subscription to it will be largely from public-spirited motives.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 231 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Canada

Alberta

Calgary—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 10:30 p. m., CFAC, 930kc.
Edmonton—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11 p. m., CJCA, 730kc.
Lethbridge—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 10:15 p. m., CJOC, 960kc.

British Columbia

Kamloops—Week days, 11:15 a. m., CFJC, 880kc.
Kelowna—Week days, 9:45 a. m., CKOV, 630kc.
Prince Rupert—Week days, 12:30 p. m., CFPR, 580kc.
Trail—Daily, 11:30 a. m., CJAT, 910kc.
Vancouver—Week days, 8:10 a. m., CJOR, 600kc.
Victoria—Daily, 1 p. m., CFCT, 1450kc.

Manitoba

Winnipeg—Week days, 5 p. m., CJRC, 1390kc.
Winnipeg-Yorkton—Week days, 6 p. m., CJGX, 630kc.

New Brunswick

Fredericton—Daily, 5 p. m., CFNB, 550kc.

Ontario

Brantford—Week days, 10 a. m., CKPC, 930kc.
Chatham—Daily, 1 p. m., CFCO, 630kc.
*Hamilton—Mondays, 7:30 p. m.; Tuesdays to Saturdays, inclusive, 8:15 p. m., CKOC, 1120kc.
Kirkland Lake—Week days, 8 a. m., CJKL, 1310kc.
Kitchener—Week days, 12:45 p. m., CKCR, 1510kc.
North Bay—Daily, no regular time assigned, CFCH, 930kc.
*Ottawa—Week days, 5:15 p. m., CRCO, 880kc.
Sault Ste. Marie—Week days, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, no regular time assigned; CJIC, 890kc.
Stratford—Daily, 9:45 a. m., CJCS, 1210kc.
Timmins—Mondays and Thursdays, no regular time assigned, CKGB, 1420kc.
Windsor—Sundays, Tuesdays to Fridays, inclusive, 5 p. m., CRCW, 600kc.
Wingham—Week days, 12:25 and 6:45 p. m. CKNX, 1200kc.

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCF, 600kc; CFCX (shortwave), 6.00mc.

Saskatchewan

Regina—Week days, 10:15 p. m., CJRM, 540kc.
Yorkton-Winnipeg—Week days, 6 p. m., CJGX, 650kc.

Other Countries

Australia

Queensland

Brisbane—No regular time assigned, 4BC, 1145kc.

Newfoundland

St. John's—Week days, 8:35 a. m., VOCM, 1006kc.

American Border Stations

Maine

Portland—Week days, except Saturdays, 1:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days except Thursdays, 12:30 p. m., and 5 p. m., W1XK (shortwave), 9.57mc.
Boston—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 6 p. m., W1XAL (shortwave), 11.79mc.

Michigan

Detroit — Week days, 12:15 p. m., WJBK, 1500kc.

Minnesota

Duluth—Week days, except Saturdays, 2 p. m., WEBC, 1290kc.

New York

Buffalo—Week days, 5:30 p. m., WEBR, 1310kc.
Canton—Week days, 1 p. m., WCAD, 1220kc.
Plattsburg—Week days, 5:15 p. m., WMFF, 1310kc.

Washington

Seattle—Saturdays, 9 p. m.; week days in connection with regular news service; KJR, 970kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days except Thursdays, 12:30 p. m. and 5 p. m., W1XK, 9.57mc.
Boston—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 6 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

*Daylight Saving Time.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Canada

Ontario

St. Catherines—Mondays and Thursdays, 10:30 p. m., CKTB, 1200kc.

Soviet Flag Displayed At N. Y. Stock Exchange

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—The flag of Soviet Russia was raised yesterday on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange. Boos and catcalls greeted its appearance.

The flag was displayed in honor of Alexander A. Troyanovsky, Soviet ambassador to the United States, and Anasthasius I. Mikoyan, commissar for food industries, who visited the exchange as guests of Charles R. Gay, its president. The boos and catcalls occasioned by the raising of the flag subsided before the Russians entered the hall.

Instruction

Sculpture by John Flaxman

Memorial Tablet in Cathedral at Bradford, England, to Edward Balme Esq.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, Eng.—John Flaxman was one of the forebears of the style of commemorative sculpture as it is commonly designed today. He lived in England (1755-1826) when there was a vogue of the classics. He was associated for several years with Wedgwood, then went to Italy to copy antique designs. Inspired by the drawings upon Greek vases, he made many illustrations of classic texts. But honors and fame came to him for memorial monuments of which this high relief is an example.

It was carved as a memorial to Edward Balme, Esquire, in Bradford Cathedral, Yorkshire. Inscribed on the frame is the admonition, "Instruct the Ignorant." An elderly man, holding an open book on his knees, reads to a boy and girl. The wisdom and patience of age are contrasted with the eagerness and bewilderment of youth. The costumes approximate ancient dress, allowing a free play of drapery folds. The facial features are idealized and the sculptor has preferred to indicate types rather than individuals.

John Flaxman often visualized virtues in symbolical figures. Like sculptors who have sought to express themselves in terms of foreign or ancient idiom, he has assimilated the spirit of the ancient Greeks only outwardly; it is impossible to capture authentically their forcefulness and conviction. But Flaxman was not the only commemorative sculptor with this shortcoming.

Argentine Corn To Ease Shortage Of Feed in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 — Large supplies of corn brought in for feed from Argentina this fall are expected to add directly to the nation's supply of meats.

Interest of agriculture department officials turned today to a study of the size of the Argentine crop because of the important part it is to play in supplementing the short corn crop in the United States this year.

Argentina will profit from the third largest crop on record. Corn prices in Buenos Aires are already reported to have risen several cents because of the drought in the United States. Agricultural experts expect the Argentine corn to invade the markets along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, but not to go inland in any great quantities, because of transportation costs. Practically all corn imports from Argentina in recent months have gone to the Pacific coast where considerable quantities are needed for feed.

Drought Development

Also, featuring in the drought picture today were:

Announcement that the Department of Agriculture's seed grain purchase program will get under way early next week.

Addition of 25 Kansas counties to the drought list, putting the whole state in the area designated as needing federal aid.

Authorization of a one-third reduction of freight rates on livestock feeds shipped into North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana.

An estimate that this year's domestic supply of butter, cheese and other manufactured dairy products would be the smallest in five years.

A report from Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, that 99,068 farmers are now at work on emergency jobs in the Northwest drought area.

Seed Purchase Program

Announcing details of its special seed purchase program, the Department of Agriculture drought committee said that between 7,000,000 and 9,000,000 bushels of small grains suitable for seed would be bought with $10,000,000 advanced by the Farm Credit Administration to the Farmers National Grain Corporation. Purchases will be limited to varieties of spring wheat, durum wheat, oats, barley and flax adapted for growing in the drought areas. The grain acquired will be held over until next spring, and then sold to farmers in the drought sections.

"The purpose of the seed-grain program," Jesse W. Tapp, chairman of the drought committee, explained, "is to co-operate in a wide effort to conserve, cure, and store seed stocks, particularly of varieties adapted to the drought region, in order to minimize the effect of a possible deficiency of these grains next spring.

Reserves Are Planned

"In many localities," he said, "very little grain desirable for seed purposes has been harvested this year. Therefore, a reasonable supply of local seed reserves, much of which would otherwise be fed or sold, and limited supplies from other areas less affected by the drought, will be obtained and held over until next spring."

Surveying the outlook for dairy products this year, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said that condition of pastures in dairy states was 41 per cent of normal on Aug. 1—the poorest ever reported for that date.

With the number of water conservation and road-building jobs for destitute farmers approaching the 100,000 mark, WPA Administrator Hopkins estimates that before the winter is over the total would run as high as 150,000. "There is no limitation as to the number of men who will be put to work or the amount to be spent," he declared. At the present time, the drought relief program is costing the WPA alone some $5,000,000 a month, he estimated.

Largest Airport of U. S.

Hickan Field, near Honolulu, designed primarily for army use, will be the largest airport in the United States or its possessions.

47 States Set Up Plan Boards For Long-Term Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 21—Besides keeping an eye on budget balancing and other current problems, states are adopting a long-term view of their future needs by setting up state planning boards and commissions. Some 47 states—all except Delaware—are now embarked on this co-operative method, according to a tabulation made by the American Society of Planning Officials here.

Louisiana, the most recent state to adopt a planning agency, set up a state planning commission through legislative enactment which provides that the chairman of the commission be appointed by the governor and serve full time as a salaried official. In most of the states, however, all members of the planning commission serve without compensation. Other sections in the Louisiana statute relate to research, inventorying of state resources and co-ordination of state departmental functions.

Pennsylvania's Plan

In 34 states, including Louisiana, state planning commissions exist through statutory authority. In the other 13, they are governors' commissions. Pennsylvania recently adopted legislation changing its governor-selected planning commission into a planning board established by legislative enactment.

The Pennsylvania Act has an important section dealing with public works, according to Walter H. Blucher, director of the American Society of Planning Officials. It provides that the State Planning Board shall "prepare, amend, and keep up to date a long-term development on major state improvement projects."

Stabilizing Industry

This is to be a construction and financial program covering a 10-year period and is to be prepared in consulation with the several state departments for the purpose of assisting the stabilization of industry and employment "by long-term budgeting of capital expenditures, by promoting the planning and timing of public works within the state and by the elimination of unplanned, untimely, unnecessary and extravagant projects."

Thus the Pennsylvania State Planning Board not only creates a master plan for state development but offers a financial and construction program for carrying it out, Mr. Blucher says.

LaGuardia Backs Glass House at Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—Erection of a two-story glass house as New York City's building at the world's fair to be held at Flushing Meadows, Queens in 1939, had the endorsement of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia. The building was proposed by Park Commissioner Robert Moses.

Mayor LaGuardia stressed that the project was consistent with the Fusion Administration's policy of doing things "in the open."

Glass, brick and steel will be used for the building. Mr. Moses suggested that after serving for the fair, it might be used permanently as a sports center and gymnasium, as the site proposed is near an athletic field.

3 German Parties In Prague Cabinet; Fascists Isolated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—The Czech coalition government has been strengthened by inclusion in the Cabinet of Ervin Zajiček, a leader in the German Christian Socialist Party.

Three of the Ministers are members of the German minority so that all the German democratic parties are now represented in the Cabinet—Social Democrats, Agrarians and Christian Socialists.

Policy of Co-operation

In this respect President Benes' policy is in full agreement with former President Masaryk's program that the various sections of the population should as far as possible co-operate. The coalition now has a majority of 54 over the rest of the parties in the chamber.

Only the Fascist Sudetic German party remains isolated. They not only voted against the Defense of the Republic bill, but their leader, Konrad Henlein, in a recent speech made it quite clear that his sympathies were strongly with the present regime in Germany.

Criticizes Henlein

Dr. Milan Hodža, Prime Minister, in a speech at the Senate, dwelt on a statement made by Herr Henlein. The Czech "Führer" said that he "would rather be hated together with Germany than enjoy privileges for hating her." Dr. Hodža expressed his regret at the attitude reflected in this statement. To base a party's policy on imaginary hatred and to try to erect walls between the two neighborly nations was childish and mischievous, he declared.

Dr. Hodža pointed out that the interests of the German minority and their grievances had received fair consideration.

Road Safety Rise Seen In Alabama Parking Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — With parked buses and trucks now required by state regulation to post red flags in the day time and red flares at night 300 feet in front and in back of the vehicles, a substantial reduction in highway accidents is anticipated by Walter K. McAdory, chief of the state highway patrol. Parked commercial vehicles have caused many collisions in the past, according to Mr. McAdory, most of them taking place at night when visibility was poor.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

suggest that these people do not support the Government's cause as ardently as most loyalists appear to.

Soviet—Spy Trial Purpose Baffles

The Soviet Union's trial of 16 defendants charged with plotting to torpedo virtually the entire hierarchy of Russian rulers grows increasingly more baffling. If the testimony of the defendants is to be credited, Leon Trotzky, leading apostle of world revolution, stands convicted of attempting to overthrow the first proletarian government in history—and with the collusion of National Socialists, arch foe of proletarian rule. The defendants also have confessed abundantly to not one attempt to assassinate Stalin, but many attempts. Attempted assassinations of other officials are freely confessed.

Bafflement arises from the very exuberance of these confessions, from the accounts that Trotzky, hard-bitten Communist, would collaborate with the German secret police, and from the benign, almost jocular, attitude of the prosecutors. Reports fly that the present outpouring of confessions was stimulated by threats of torture by the Ogpu and honeyed promises of mercy if the confessions ensued.

There is possibility that the present investigation serves the Soviet purpose well. Stalin is vitally anxious to preserve peace. Leon Trotzky and his followers have undoubtedly made capital of the Spanish civil war, striving with some success to persuade the Russian people that their Government should support the embattled Communists in Spain. What more opportune than an exposure that would discredit Trotzky and his followers and relieve this pressure on the Government?

Labor—Dockmen and Newsmen Face Issues

Shipowners and maritime labor on the Pacific coast jockey for position. Harry Bridges, militant coast president of the International Longshoremen's association, proceeds on the assumption that the shipowners have forewarded no specific declaration that the present agreements will be terminated Sept. 30. Yet the shipowners appear to be acting on the assumption that negotiations have begun, that the agreement is to terminate Sept. 30, and that what is most wanted from labor is a guarantee that issues which do not yield to negotiation will be arbitrated.

The Pacific Coast has had anticipatory tremors of these negotiations, but is bouyed up by the moderate and careful tone that characterize the preliminary overtures.

Seattle is considerably agitated over a newspaper strike involving William Randolf Hearst's Post-Intelligencer. The newsroom is striking in protest against the discharge of two members of the American Newspaper Guild. The strikers contend the men were discharged for Guild membership. Governor Martin asserts he sees no need for calling out the National Guard. Mr. Hearst, from Rome, declares the strike is due to the Reds, that he could save money if the paper stopped printing, but that more than money is at stake—namely, a press free from "mob rule." A Seattle official had previously washed his hands of the strike, saying it would do the city no harm if the paper did stop publication.

Politics—Landon Brings Speech East

The paramount issue of the Presidential campaign "is forewarding the forces of social progress as against the forces of reaction."

This was the declaration of President Roosevelt, as he accepted the offer of support made by the People's Party, headed by Louis Waldman.

The nation's most publicized invitation is forwarded. Governor Landon of Kansas, Republican presidential candidate, receives this invitation from President Roosevelt to confer on drought conditions in Des Moines on Sept. 1. Others to receive the invitation were the Governors of Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Oklahoma.

Governor Landon is being carried by special train eastward, for the start of his active campaigning. Saturday he speaks in West Middlesex, Penna., town of his birth. Subsequent addresses will be made at Chautauqua, N. Y., and Buffalo, N. Y. before his return to Topeka.

The Republicans indicate a possible new strategy in the address of William Hard over the radio from Washington. Mr. Hard in his Republican-sponsored address, declared that the President has 125 "economic royalist outfits" aiding the Democratic campaign. This appears to be an interesting effort to present the Democratic party as the party of property, at least, to as great a degree as is that of the Republican party.

President Roosevelt takes up the task of drafting a campaign itinerary on the eve of his drought-inspection trip.

Canadian Teachers Seek Labor Affiliations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATOON, Sask. — Affiliation of the Canadian Teachers' Federation with the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress was one of the subjects before the annual dominion sessions of the federation being held here.

The federation decided to study the question during the coming year. Delegates expressed the fear that the lower standards of living forced upon teachers by lowered salaries had begun to result in a lowered respect from the pupil and a definite decline in the teachers' influence on the pupils for good citizenship.

Sons of Pericles Elect

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 21 (AP)—Christ Petro, Freemont, Neb., was elected president of the Sons of Pericles, an affiliate of the Order of Ahepa, which held its annual convention here yesterday. Other officers elected were: Connie Poulos, Lynn, Mass., vice-president; George Traupshonis, Chicago, secretary, and George Anderson, Baltimore, Md., treasurer.

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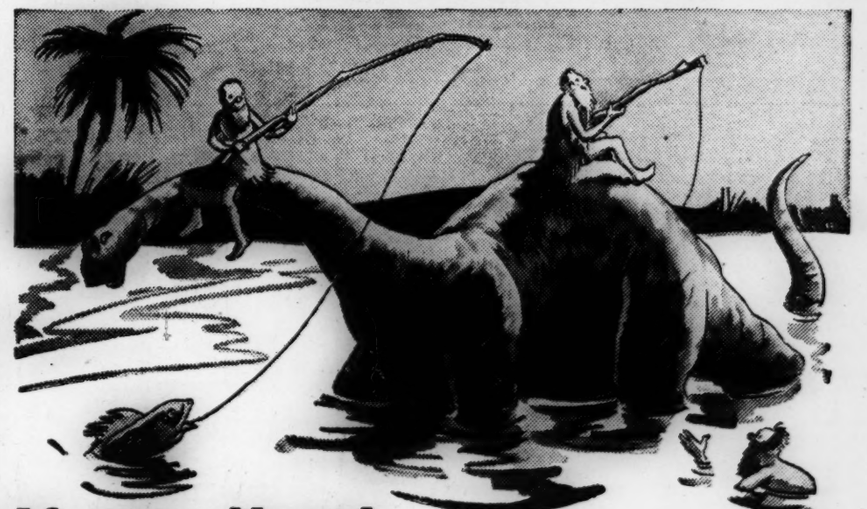

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Japanese Publishers Act To Correct Copyright Flaws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The recent postponement of the international copyright conference, to be held at Brussels, was regarded with some disappointment here, as it had been hoped by Japanese publishers and booksellers that the conference might agree on some revision of the Berne Copyright Convention of 1886 which has been more honored in the breach than in the observance here.

Although Japan adhered to the Berne convention, foreign books are not infrequently translated here and published without payment of royalties to the author, or with payment of sums which are smaller than the author is entitled to receive under the terms of the convention.

Narrow Margin of Profit

Several justifications or explanations of this practice are offered in Japanese publishing circles. It is pointed out that publishing, like other businesses in Japan, is conducted on a basis of lower costs and prices and a narrower margin of profit than is customary in America and Europe. Consequently, the payment of the full royalty would, it is contended, make the publication of translated works unprofitable.

It is also argued that the appearance of a foreign work in translation stimulates the demand for it in the original by Japanese who are able to read Western languages. The contention was also put forward, in the course of a suit brought by the legal representative of Emil Ludwig, the German author, for full payment of royalties on one of his works which had appeared in Japanese, that the work of translation is as great as the original work of composition.

Whatever may be thought of these arguments, foreign authors have found no redress for their grievances in the Japanese courts, which have generally either failed to award damages or allotted sums which scarcely pay for the expense of prosecuting the case. At the same time both official and publishing circles in Japan are anxious to remove the stigma of pirating or bringing out Japanese editions on terms which are not acceptable to foreign authors. As delegates to the postponed copyright conference Japan had appointed the new Ambassador to Belgium, Saburo Kurusu, and the former Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, Asaji Akahi.

If a modus vivendi is ever to be reached in this troublesome copyright question it will presumably take the form of paying royalties on all translations published in Japan, but on a reduced percentage basis, adjusted to Japanese market conditions. Japan's delegates would apparently have been ready to sign some such agreement; and foreign authors and their organizations might have accepted it on the well-known theory that half a loaf is better than nothing at all.

Cape-Australia Flight Considered

(Continued from Page 1)

are a yacht race from Sydney to Norfolk Island and back, a direct distance of 1800 miles, and a series of four relays by runners starting from distant towns in New South Wales and finishing in Sydney during the opening ceremony of the Empire Games, to be held here in February.

Attempt Air Crossing

An even more interesting suggestion is that, concurrently with the 150th anniversary celebrations, an attempt should be made by Australians to make the last great ocean air crossing—that from South Africa to Australia across the Indian ocean. Australians have flown the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Arctic. They have pioneered the air way across the treacherous Tasman sea from Australia to New Zealand.

Historically Capetown is linked with Sydney as the last port visited by the "First Fleet," which brought the first white settlers to Sydney in 1788. It was from Capetown that the supply ships, during the few following difficult years, brought foodstuffs to the struggling colony. It was from Capetown a few years later that the sheep were brought that were to found Australia's great merino flocks.

Capt. P. G. Taylor, companion of the late Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith on the only Pacific crossing from Sydney to San Francisco, believes that the Indian Ocean crossing is practicable, providing that the right route is taken. He ruled out a direct ocean crossing, as from Durban to Fremantle, and the more southerly "grand circle" route, because of the unfavorable weather so often met with in the "roaring forties." He suggested the indirect route from Onslow, Western Australia, to Cocos Island, Chagos Islands, the Seychelles, Monbassa (Kenya), and then down the African coast, either to Durban or Cape Town.

Thorough Manner

"The Indian Ocean flight," he said, "should be undertaken in the same thorough manner in which the Americans have crossed the North Pacific—not as an enterprise in which individuals are forced through lack of finance to undertake a flight in which there is considerable risk. It should be carried out in a manner which would place the flight on a par with the safety of the regular service which will ultimately cross the Indian Ocean.

"Across this route an important service will some day operate between Australia and Africa, which may form part of an air route to England. In considering this flight, further use could be made of any expedition which might be undertaken by adding to the east-west crossing the return to Australia by another route which has never been flown. This is from Africa to Ceylon or southern India, then direct to Penang and the East Indies."

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Governments and Their Philosophies

"To . . . establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. . . ."

—The Constitution of the United States

The American System

The end of the institution, maintenance, and administration of government, is to secure the existence of the body politic, to protect it, and to furnish the individuals who compose it with the power of enjoying in safety and tranquillity their natural rights, and the blessings of life: and whenever these great objects are not obtained the people have a right to alter the government, and to take measures necessary for their safety, prosperity, and happiness.

The body politic is formed by a voluntary association of individuals: it is a social compact by which the whole people covenants with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people, that all shall be governed by certain laws for the common good. It is the duty of the people, therefore, in framing a constitution of government, to provide for an equitable mode of making laws, as well as for an impartial interpretation and a faithful execution of them; that every man may, at all times, find his security in them.

—Preamble to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Democracy

Democracy offers liberty to the human spirit, and equality of opportunity to citizens within whose hands resides the power to correct its evils.

—James Rowland Angell, president of Yale

True democracy . . . represents a social state in which the citizens are conscious of possessing equal rights and, at the same time, are willing to carry an equal burden of duties.

—Eduard Benes, President of Czechoslovakia

Liberalism

Liberalism involves remaining free in mind and in action before changing circumstances. . . . Men must keep open the channels of understanding, and preserve unclouded, lucid and serene their receptiveness of truth. . . . What we must depend upon . . . is those qualities of mind and head and those distillations of experience which men have learned to depend on when they face the future.

—Walter Lippmann, newspaper columnist

Communism

The Communist problem is to prepare the proletariat now for decisive revolutionary battles, without awaiting the moment of the so-called directly revolutionary situation. . . . We who first conquered the capitalist masters, who first set up workers' power, first began to build Socialism—we have a duty to our fellows abroad. The job we are doing if it succeeds will overturn the whole world. . . .

—Joseph Stalin, Dictator of Russia

National Socialism

One thing we must and may never forget. A majority can never be substituted for the "Man." It is always the advocate, not only of stupid but also of cowardly policies. . . . There must be no making of decisions by majorities. . . . Every man shall have councilors at his side, but the decision shall be made by the one Man.

—Adolf Hitler, Führer of Germany

Fascism

The Fascist conception is anti-individualistic and is all for the state. . . . All is in the state and nothing human or spiritual exists or has any value outside the state. In this sense Fascism is totalitarian, and the Fascist state interprets the whole life of the nation. . . . The individual is nothing in himself, but is valuable and important only as a unit of the state.

—Benito Mussolini, Dictator of Italy

Corporate State

It is the task . . . to forget the notions of yesterday, namely, the wrong kind of democracy which Austria formerly had, internationalism and class war. Genuine democracy, which is the democracy of the ablest, is to be found in the corporative constitution.

—Kurt Schuschnigg, Chancellor of Austria

Categories of producers . . . are grouped in corporations. These advisory bodies are organs of State, and they embody all the elements involved in a given branch of production, namely, capital, labor and technical direction.

—F. Pitigliani's semiofficial "Italian Corporative State"

Democracy vs. Dictatorship

(Continued from Page 1)

ally inarticulate because of social or industrial conditions, present a challenge to the ideals of the liberal system. Throughout the South, large blocks of Negroes are disenfranchized in practice, although both major parties, desirous of gaining the Negro vote, have turned increasing attention to this section of the electorate.

Imperfect as this aspect of the American system may be, the only alternative which the dictators have discovered is the rigid suppression of minority opinion and franchise. The battle between Serb and Croat is but one example from the complex problem of the Balkans in which a record of oppression, terrorism and political injustice blots the pages of government.

Free Press

Championing the cause of minorities proves but one of the vast tasks which the press fulfills in its role in popular government. It is the Virginia Constitution, adopted in 1776, which declares that "none but a despotic government would attempt to restrain "the freedom of the press," and that "if it be restrained, all liberty fails."

Yet efforts at restraint occur even in 1936.

As recently as last February, the Supreme Court voided the Louisiana "newspaper tax law" which, it was held, abridged the freedom of the press. And Mr. Justice Sutherland, handing down a unanimous decision, declared: "To allow it (the press) to be fettered is to fetter ourselves."

Just such fetters are imposed by the dictatorships. A study made of Europe's 27 nations by The Christian Science Monitor in the fall of 1934 showed 16 with a press completely or partially muzzled—telling 400,000,000 persons only what their governments desire them to know.

Not only newspapers but the radio is either controlled or actually under government dictation. Books are censored and supervised. Histories are rewritten. Even a volume of Baedecker—once considered the most objective of travel guides—is being redrafted to conform with National Socialist concepts.

And in only two of the "censored" nations do the forms of democracy still prevail.

Propaganda

Closely allied to freedom of the press is freedom from misleading propaganda.

The democratic defense lies in the expression of all sides. Britain may need occasionally to provide police protection for radicals who are heard in London's Hyde Park. The United States may have to struggle with abuses by special interests, as disclosed in recent congressional lobby investigations.

But these difficulties pale when contrasted, for example, with propaganda in Italy. There, a cabinet minister brushes aside the thought of "public opinion"—he does not follow it, he makes it. Equipped with absolute control over practically all avenues of expression, his is the task of creating acceptance for the Ethiopion war, enthusiasm for the corporate state, acclaim for every measure instituted by Mussolini.

The reason is that no dictatorship can withstand the impact of differing ideas.

Progress

Yet it is precisely this divergence which creates one of the strongest characteristics of a democracy—the capacity for intelligent and balanced change.

Historically, no other form of government has been found so able to mold and adapt itself to new conditions. No other method can more clearly weigh its own weaknesses, mend the rents in its fabric and explore, however slowly and laboriously, those improvements which make for governmental and social progress.

Thus it is in the United States that statesmen welcome the vigorous discussions over amendments to the Constitution, over the powers of the Supreme Court, over the extent to which organized labor needs government sanction, over government in business, regulation of monopoly—over one thousand and ten problems that have in them the essence of growth, of progress, of social salvation.

Such things can be freely discussed today in no dictatorship in the world.

For the liberal democracy alone can withstand the refining fire of conflicting opinions.

The next article in this series appears Monday, Aug. 24.

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Why make crypts harder by wrong syllabification? Good English should always be used.
2. Rats, Rate, Race, Rice, Mice. Mice, Mite, Mate, Mats, Rats.
3. No answer required.
4. M, Hot, Honey, Monitor, Teton, Yon, R.

Flames Confined To Origin in Ship Of Treated Wood

FORT EUSTIS, Va., Aug. 21 (AP)—George G. Sharp, New York marine architect, said yesterday that experiments aboard the Nantasket, steel freighter on the James River, have shown the way to construction of fireproof ships.

As his U. S. Senate subcommittee on fireproof construction, detection and extinction prepared for final tests in specially constructed staterooms, he pronounced preliminary experiments yesterday that developed temperatures as high as 1750 degrees a success.

Walls of the test cabins bulged under scorching heat before a group of maritime officials as fires raced under furnace-like drafts, but the flames were confined to the point of origin.

Seven hundred pounds of kindling and oak wood, approximating the combustible material in a stateroom for two, were stacked in the test rooms, then ignited and the cabin door pulled shut.

Electric thermometers inside and outside the cabins recorded the temperatures. Glass doors cracked, ceilings and floors blackened—but the flames remained within the walls of the cabins

The committee watched the effect on fireproofed woods, composition asbestos boards with various types of decorative veneers, and fireproof bulkheads.

Bits of cloth hung on the outside walls of the experimental cabins turned slightly brown at the height of the fires, but did not ignite.

The findings will be embodied in a set of recommendations to be submitted to a Senate subcommittee on commerce, headed by Senator Royal S. Copeland, for possible use in drawing up legislation to be presented the next Congress.

Envoy Says Europe Keeps Peace at Point of Gun

CHICAGO, Aug. 21 (AP)—John Cudahy, American ambassador to Poland, pleading for American neutrality in case of war, said last night that peace in Europe was being maintained "at the point of a gun."

"That is an accurate, not an exaggerated, statement of conditions in Europe today," the diplomat said in a radio address. "The treaties which formally terminated the hostilities of the last war were not treaties of peace. They were treaties of war. You may search them through and through for one sign of the teachings of that gentle Prince who 2000 years ago came to preach 'Peace on earth to men of good will.'"

Scots See Chinese Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—Many rare and beautiful examples of Chinese art are on view here in a summer exhibition at the Kelvingrove Galleries. The trustees of Dr. Leonard Gow, of Camis Eskin, have given the public an opportunity of inspecting one of the finest collections of art treasures in Europe.

More than 600 exhibits mostly of the K'ang Hsi period (74 of the exhibits were at the recent Chinese exhibition in London) represent the most valuable collection of Chinese art treasures of the kind ever shown in Scotland.

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California Legion Opposes Study Of 'Isms' in Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—California's American Legion members in their recent eighteenth annual departmental convention here refused to sanction study of Fascism, Naziism, Socialism, and Communism in schools under regular teacher leadership.

The motion was introduced by the Los Angeles Schoolmasters' Post. It urged an opportunity of getting at the truth concerning relative strengths and weaknesses of the "isms" and had been approved by the resolutions committee of the convention 11 to 7.

Motion Stirs Protest

Millard Binney, chairman of the Los Angeles County Americanism Committee, ran into a storm of protest when he spoke in favor of the resolution, asking Legionnaires to believe in the patriotism of school teachers.

Prior to adjourning Aug. 12, delegates went on record favoring "Americanism," increased national defense, more restrictive alien laws, an end to United States recognition of the Soviet Union, and annual celebration of Constitution Day on Sept. 17.

107,000 at Convention

Official attendance figures indicated the convention drew 107,000 persons, including delegates, their families and visitors. The California department goes into its new year with a balanced budget calling for expenditures of $62,385, according to Roy S. Stockton, chairman of the finance commission. This sum, he said, is $6000 more than the budget of the previous year, owing to additional activities of the department and larger membership.

Thomas Riordan of San Francisco was elected department commander, and the convention elected to meet at Stockton next year unless Los Angeles is honored with the national convention, a development which would convene the state meet in Los Angeles immediately preceding the national meet.

Automatic 'Stooker' Faces Service Test On Toronto Farm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—An automatic "stooker" to be attached to the ordinary farm binder, which the inventor, Henry Smith of this city, claims will "stook" sheaves of grain as they come from the binder harvesting machine, will be given a thorough test this fall on the farm of a Burnamthorpe farmer, it has been learned.

The apparatus, explained the inventor, is designed to catch seven or eight sheaves of grain as they come from the binder, and dump them on the ground, neatly piled against each other. In appearance the machine resembles the shovel of a steam shovel, though much more lightly built. The grain comes in bound sheaves from the tail board of the binder, and seven or eight of them are run up a chute into a large sheet-iron cradle, then dumped on the ground together. Any odd sheaves could be picked up and added in a short time, and the device will allow one man to do the work of two in the harvest fields.

In handling grain too short to be bound properly, Mr. Smith said that the machine would carry it along in the cradle, and dump it at the control of the operator in orderly piles.

Mr. Smith has developed other devices for aiding farm labor, including a potato-planting machine, and says he has been working on the stooking machine for the past 12 years.

Soviet Trials Linked To Trotzky's Future

(Continued from Page 1)

add the names of Lazarus M. Kaganovich, commissar of transport, and G. K. Orozhonikdze, commissar of heavy industry. Lourier said he was instructed by Moses Lourier to kill Andre A. Zhdanoff, successor to the assassinated Sergei M. Kiroff as secretary of the Leningrad Communist Party committee.

This was to have taken place in Leningrad on May Day, the witness added, but he was unable to get close enough to shoot. He told how he and three others lurked for months near the Commissariat of Defense, hoping to shoot Voroshiloff, but the war commissar's car "always drove too fast."

"Finally we decided the revolver was useless and that it was necessary to use bombs," he continued. That plan, too, was dropped because he was sent to Chellabinsk by the Commissariat of Health, Lourier said.

He told how a member of his group was to have shot Stalin in Moscow last May Day. "Veiz instigated the assassinations of Stalin and Voroshiloff," Lourier declared. "Those of Kaganovich and Ordzhonikidze were my own idea. Moses instructed me to kill Zhdanoff."

Witnesses corroborated charges that there were at least three definite attempts to kill Stalin. The latest, winesses assered, was planned latest, witnesses asserted, was planned as a spectacular assassination in Moscow's Red Square during the May Day demonstrations.

Bombs labeled "diploma" were to be delivered to Stalin as he stood atop the tomb of Nikolai Lenin, it was testified.

Denials by Trotzky from his Norway haven that he participated in the asserted plot to overthrow the Government brought smiles from Soviet officials, who remarked:

"Trotzky always denies everything. How is he to refute the weight of this evidence?"

While the 16 prisoners occupied a box enclosed by a low wooden railing with stalwart Red Guards standing by, it was plain that the absent Trotzky actually was the man on trial.

Radio Executive

Elsey V. Horner
Program Director of Radio Station KMTR at Hollywood, Calif.

Civic Service Plays Big Part in Policy Of Hollywood's KMTR

With Monitor Newscasters
Number 3

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — Station KMTR, which radiocasts the Monitor Views the News in the headquarters of the film industry, signalizes the remarkable enthusiasm which the Monitor news programs have inspired in the business and artistic life of the city.

The Monitor news which is radiocast at 12 noon has been presented by such persons as Judge Frank C. Collier, of the Los Angeles County Superior Court; Arthur W. Eckman, an attorney and educator; Nigel De Brulier, motion picture and stage player, and William G. Hale, dean of the law school of the University of Southern California. Many of these readers of the Monitor news have served terms as Readers in Christian Science churches in southern California.

KMTR, which is at the top of the dial on 570 kilocycles, was founded by K. M. Turner, from whose initials the call letters were formed, 11 years ago. The present operators, known as the KMTR Radio Corporation, are headed by Reed Callister, president; Tex Rickard, manager, and Carol Hauser, chief engineer. Elsey V. Horner, program director, is one of the few women executives in a major independent radiocaster.

With a power of only 1000 watts KMTR has drawn mail from Honolulu and New Zealand due probably to its location close to the Pacific coast, and has also received mail from the Atlantic coast. Its daylight range, however, is estimated conservatively at 200 miles and its nighttime range is 15,000 miles.

KMTR, its owners state, does not accept medical accounts and will not radiocast oil speculation deals or propositions, nor will it present sponsors who lack sincerity in their message or offer products whose value is detrimental to the listening public.

In civic fields KMTR is most willing to donate time for charitable, civic, educational programs. It is also non-sectarian, presenting services and religious programs of all denominations.

Saskatchewan Plans Aid for Schools In Drought Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Special school grants totaling hundreds of thousands of dollars will be poured into the drought areas of the province to keep the schools in operation, according to plans of the provincial government.

All government departments are now at work, estimating the needs of the respective departments to take care of emergencies contingent upon the present and preceding crop failures.

These estimates will be laid before the Federal Government with a call for assistance to meet the emergency.

Four government departments are likely to bear the brunt of the demands for special assistance, the department of education which will have to provide special grants to keep schools open, the department of public health which will seek finances with which to supply medical and dental care, the department of agriculture which will have to provide feed, fodder and seed to farmers, and the department of municipal affairs which will have to supply the direct relief needs of the communities.

Fulton's First Steamboat Trip

On Aug. 11, 1807, Fulton's first steamboat made its historic trip with passengers from New York to Albany.

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DINE at CASINO-IN-THE-AIR

'False Packing' Of Export Cotton Examined by U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Following complaints of "false packing" of bales of American cotton, made from this and other countries and also by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association at its congress in Rome last year, Fred Taylor, of Washington, on behalf of the Government of the United States, has been in Lancashire conducting personal investigations into the alleged "false packing," imperfect quality of the cotton itself, and foreign matter discovered in it.

The Lancashire cotton industry has been complaining against the "false packing" of American cotton over a period of 100 years. As long ago as 1935 the then Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, in a memorandum signed by 59 brokers, strongly deprecated the practice, describing it as 'a wholesale and systematic plan of deception and plunder."

Complaints have been voiced from time to time since then and Lancashire cotton leaders have maintained that the only proper course for the United States Government to adopt, was to set up an adequate supervision at the ginneries.

As a result of Mr. Taylor's European visit, Lancashire spinners are satisfied that United States officials realize the need for removing the cause of complaints. While visiting about 50 Lancashire cotton mills Mr. Taylor noted complaints not only in connection with false-packed cotton, but others dealing with the difficulty of obtaining the better grades and staples, the presence of sisal fibers in the cotton, foreign matter such as lumps of iron, stone, pieces of cloth, and even empty bottles.

On completing his inquiries in Lancashire, he left for the Continent, accompanied by N. S. Pearse, general secretary of the International Federation. There he was to make similar investigations at cotton mills in the Netherlands, Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain and Belgium.

Australia's Jobs For Women Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Australia — The improvement in the state's economic position is rapidly returning to normal, is marked in the increasing employment of girls.

Miss Violet Buckerfield, who is in charge of the Young Women's Christian Association employment bureau, reports that there are now very few on her books. This is one of the chief centers and may be taken as a guide to the general situation.

Figures supporting Miss Buckerfield's statement have just been published by the Government Women and Girls' Welfare Bureau. These show that since 1931, when the bureau was established at the height of the depression to find work for women and girls, the problem has steadily become smaller until it has almost ceased to exist.

The main factor in improvement has been the demand for them as domestic helps and dairy work in the country. More and more women are also being absorbed in industry.

New Mexico Yields Trace of Ancient Race

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21 (AP)—Archaeologists under the direction of Dr. Edgar B. Howard have uncovered evidence of an ancient uncivilized people in a prehistoric lake bed near Clovis, New Mexico, the University of Pennsylvania Museum said today.

Dr. J. Alden Mason of the Museum said Dr. Howard's discoveries dated back "possibly very close to the glacial period." He said that the actual time in years was a matter for geologists, but that "expert estimates placed the date approximately 8000 to 10,000 years ago."

The finds were chiefly spear and arrow heads of the Folsom type, so-called from the first discoveries of this type of point near Folsom, N. M., about 1926.

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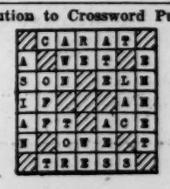
Solution to Crossword Puzzle



Yet to Be Done, in Oils

THE drawing-teacher came to second grade on Tuesdays. I remember her as a mother-ish woman with deft, intelligent fingers and a generous laugh. She, I am convinced, thought of me as an odd fish, because I had one brown crayon so dear to me that I hoarded it in the depths of my drawing-box, and protested vehemently when she suggested that I dig it out and use it. "It's too pretty a color to use," I explained, and her laugh tinkled merrily. My autumn trees may have looked peculiar, with their parroty coloring of sharp green and indignant red; but my nubbin of brown crayon remained safely hidden. She was a sagacious teacher who recognized a major issue when she met it.

The following Tuesday she produced from a pocket of her smock a brown crayon, which she donated to me with the explanation that, while it was by no means such a crayon as my own three-star special, it would do very well for ordinary coloring; and she suggested, casually, that if, some day I produced a drawing which I felt was exceptionally good, I might be willing to use my sacred nubbin on the more important features. To this I agreed without hesitation and continued in the drawing-class, unaware that I had been neatly maneuvered by a womanly combination of quick understanding and infinite tact.

* * *

IT WAS LARGELY because of her that I continued in the drawing-class at all, because a little later in the year we undertook water-colors, which proved for me a damp and unmanageable occupation. It was late in the semester that I washed in most carefully an expanse of sky, resolved that, this once at least, I would produce a job with clean edges and proper shading; but, when the project was nearly finished, some technicality was outraged and the sopping area burst its boundary and squirted three quarters of the way across the page. If this had been the first time, it wouldn't have mattered; but it was one too many repetitions of an old and chronic failing. I rolled the sodden mess into a ball and spent the rest of the instruction period jabbing my brush into the ironwork of the desk. Out of that disgraceful performance arose a boyish resolution: that some day I should sail away to foreign shores, Rhodesia perhaps, and make my fortune in the mines; and, returning to my native land, walk into an art store and put down a bag of gold dust. I would have a set of oil colors, with sixteen tubes, no less; and thereafter, when I said to the blue: "Go there," it would go there, and there remain.

Even as a seven-year-old I realized, of course, that the fault was not with water colors, but with me. For bird-hunting George, three seats away, produced paintings of vireos, buntings, redwinged blackbirds, and cardinals—especially cardinals—that looked as though they might, at the slightest motion, spring from the page and fly away. One thought not of the sketch, but of the bird. But while George went on from year to year adding warblers and sparrows to his aviary, my own technique wandered slowly along a road that was leading nowhere. One day drawing-class was dropped from the curriculum, and the whole subject was presently forgotten. Except, of course, the notion that some day I should like to have a set of oil paints.

* * *

IDEAS OFTEN BEHAVE like seventeen-year locusts—they bury themselves out of sight for long periods and emerge some day when least expected. It had been more than seventeen years since I had dug the last cake of yellow out of my school colors—with the thought that I might stripe my bicycle with it—and thrown the empty box away. During that period, the thought of handling water-colors had never crossed my mind. And then one evening I stood in the basement before an opened trunk, with somebody's set of water-colors there in the top tray; the locust came to the surface after its long sleep and buzzed with vitality and insistence.

There was only one thing to do: I smuggled paints and water into my room and closed the door. A magazine on the table carried a little picture that seemed easy enough; it had no sky, which was an additional recommendation. Happily I set about transferring the scene to my white page; it was like meeting an old acquaintance after the vicissitudes of years. The water in my glass became blue, and green, and brown; the rectangle on the page grew, I fancied, to a good colored version of the original in the magazine.

I put the drawing-materials away that night and left the sketch in a prominent place upon my table. It elicited no comment. The following evening, after a decorous interval, I took the initiative and displayed it to others of the family.

"A woods scene," remarked my wife.

"I did it myself," I pointed out. "Notice this little clearing, where the light falls—doesn't that look natural?"

"Oh, is that sunlight? So it is; I thought at first it was a pile of sand."

I gave up the idea of having the sketch framed and let the locust burrow safely out of sight again. Others might think what they would, but I knew the comforting truth. Water-color was not my medium. If I only had had a set of oils instead of a dinky box of water-colors, my sunlight would not have looked like a sylvan sand trap.

* * *

NOW, AT LAST, I am face to face with a critical moment. Wandering into a stationery store this morning, I saw a counter displaying artists' materials in great profusion. It was a surprise. I had thought of oil paints as native to an art colony, and always as those twisted, lumpy things that the artist shoved carelessly around while looking for something else. The fact that they could be had new, fat and sleek and unthumbed, was novel; moreover, it was provocative. Here was all the equipment—colors, brushes, easels, canvas—rounded up from many lands and assembled within reach of my arm. There was something direct and challenging about it. Others had bought such things; why not I?

I settled my elbows on the counter. It was Winston Churchill, wasn't it, who wrote entertainingly of his adventures with oil-paints?—how he took up the subject when the cares of state suddenly lifted and presented him with leisure. His amusing diffidence, when confronted for the first time by a white expanse of canvas; the inner struggle, before he rallied his courage and deposited in the exact center of the space a spot of color no larger than a pea. And his pleasant release from this hesitancy when a woman artist acquaintance plucked the brush from his fingers and began the canvas for him, with broad and affluent strokes.

* * *

I WOULD LIKE that—the bold attack. Slashes of blue for sky, with the comforting knowledge that never could they break away and dribble into forbidden territory.

"Are you interested in oils?" A clerk appeared, took up a formidable assortment and set it before me.

Sixteen tubes, big ones. I read some of the labels: burnt umber, Prussian blue, vermilion. Virile names. The tubes were cold and substantial in my hand, the metal smooth. The impulse to squeeze one was almost irresistible.

It would have been so easy to say: "I'll take them." And yet—Suppose that, after I smuggled them into my room that night, my forest highlight still looked like a pile of sand? Way down deep I knew the truth: it was not the paints, but the painter, that made the picture. Bird-hunting George was still far ahead of me; my hand was more suited to a screwdriver than to a brush. Only so long as I never touched oil to canvas might I be safe in my pretending.

I thanked the clerk and turned away. "Another day, perhaps," I told him. He smiled; an understanding fellow.

JOHN F. HAYES

Fog Drift

THE tide bells sounded. Suddenly, the blue
Of candid day was parted by a cloud.
More than a gust of gulls fled and withdrew;
The fog, with muted banners, rose and plowed
A foaming furrow upon the timeless sea,
And the last prow was sunk, forever lost.
The wide, immeasurable shore was part of me
No longer and the universe was frost.

Then, like a rainbow, spread returning light
Of nacre to the islands; the boats rocking
Lifted their spars; a sail was hoisted white
Beyond the reefs and I, who had been walking
Perilous upon quicksand without guide,
Looked out again upon the sky and tide.

HAROLD VINAL

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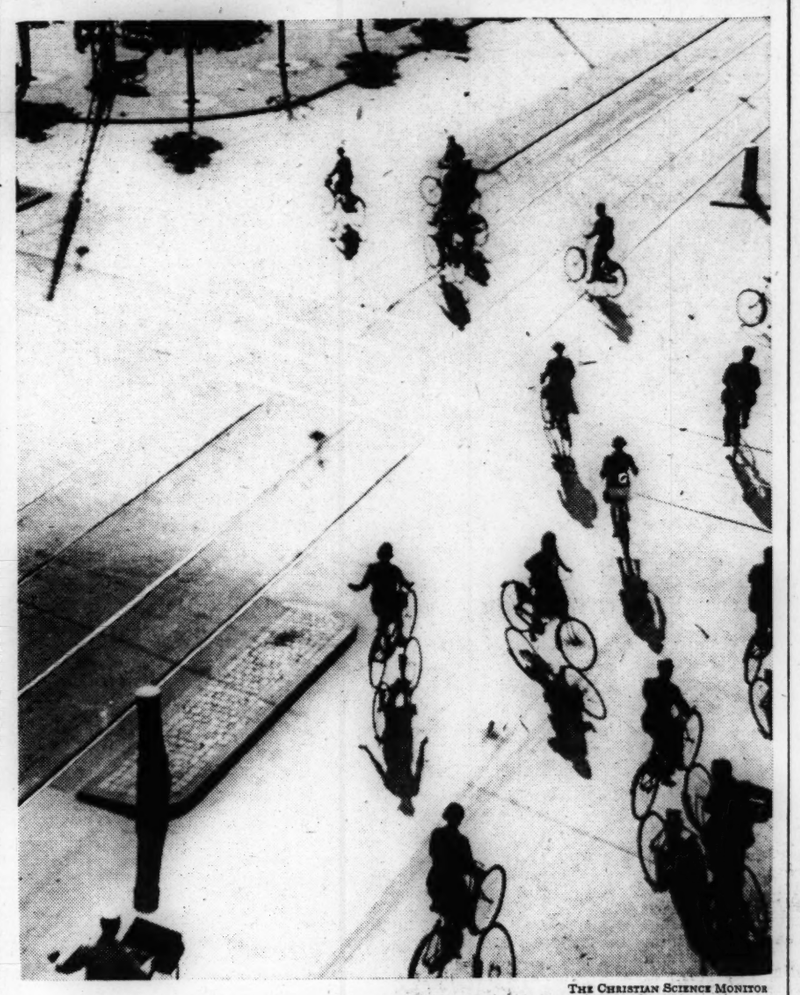

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVERYONE DOES IT IN DENMARK: *A Photograph by Kenneth Baker*

IN COPENHAGEN every third person owns a bicycle; although, from appearances, one could readily believe that each of the 800,000 inhabitants owned three bicycles. To see them in their thousands, one must be about early on a fine Sunday morning in summer, for then is the great exodus to the country.

They are an open air-loving people; yet, perhaps because of their long winters and brief but brilliant summers, they concentrate rather upon taking exercis than upon playing games. So the great coast road which stretches northward along the Sound is, on Sunday, so thick with cyclists that cars are forbidden to use it and must follow an alternative route inland. That does not mean that all roads are crowded; indeed, in many districts on week days, you will have them almost to yourself.

They are also an order-loving people. So it is a pleasure to see them threading their orderly way through city streets, giving the proper signals, proving no nuisance to faster traffic. They all seem peculiarly expert riders—as someone remarked, they seem to have dominion over their machines.

Yes, it would be a delight to pedal along the straight level roads of Denmark.

If One Should Open a Lattice Window

I BEGAN to prowl round my few little acres, glaring over hedges to see who might come to molest me.

I took to tiptoeing round the house, staring through every window, to spy out the land, to search for distant fields where buildings might arise, and gaps in the trees through which I might one day catch sight of unwelcome roofs.

But I must admit that as soon as I entered the room and went to the window I forgot why I had come up. The whole process of opening a window in a country cottage is so exciting especially if it is a lattice window and has a little perforated bar to fasten it, a bar which you have to move gently for fear of tearing one of the tender shoots of the vine.

You lift the latch and push the window out. The cool air blows in, and there floats with it the eternal sigh of restless, blowing branches—a sigh of happiness, that is ever about you, in the country, though you do not notice it, till you open a window. You lean your elbows on the sill, pushing aside the curtains, and you notice that the pattern on the curtain is very faded at the edges. The painted roses are pale and wan where the sun has caught them, and the green leaves drift like ghosts across the fabric. But on the other side, where they are in shadow against the big black beam, the roses are still a gay crimson, and the leaves are as bright as on the day you bought them. You ought to change the curtains, you suppose, and buy new ones. But you won't. You like them as they are, and you do not grudge the hues that the sun has stolen back to himself, for the sun has given you plenty of colour, in your time.

You look out again. What are you here for? Oh yes—to see whether anybody can spoil the view. For a moment or two you try to be methodical, to make a note of that field over there, where the cattle are grazing, to map out, in your mind, the gaps in the coppice, and to remember the parts of the road they overlook, so that you can take some sort of action about it. But even as you form these fine businesslike ideals you begin to smile. Because you can't help noticing that the chestnuts, over the way, are just spreading their fans, and that reminds you of the time when you were walking in the wood this morning and discovered a chestnut breaking bud, and were unable to resist the temptation to take one of the sticky, silky things between your fingers and open it out, spreading its fan for it. And then you were seized with remorse, in case the night should be cold or the wind unduly harsh, and you tried to stick the baby leaves together again. . . .

You look out of the window. The light is fading. The drama of the day is almost done. Slowly, slowly the dusky curtain falls. The giant elms are lit with a last gleam, a theatrical flare from the dying sun, and then, they are but shadows in the wings. Only faintly now can the stage be seen, in lingering fragments—a few panes still glimmer in the church windows, there is a ripple of gold on the quiet pond, and the lawn beneath you still glows with a radiant green. But it is a green of the night rather than a green of the day, silvered over by a rising moon, whose pale face, high-lifted, casts a polite scorn on the last efforts of the honest sun. The curtain falls, falls—it has almost reached the earth now—the church windows are dimmed, the great stage manager has given his signal. As though it were an anthem, the birds sing their final song and cease. And the world is in dust sheets, till the morning, with only the white owl as caretaker, hooting mournfully round empty corridors, and the scornful moon, like an artificial lamp, illuminating the deserted arena.

That is what happens when one goes up to a room at twilight in order to be severely practical about protecting one's estate.—BEVERLEY NICHOLS, in "A Village in a Valley." (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

Changing Seasons in an Indian Garden

THROUGHOUT the cold weather the cotton tree presented a ludicrous appearance, as if made by a carpenter, and a clumsy carpenter at that. Its twigs and boughs were thick and stumpy, with no leaf to grace their uncouth form. Then came large scarlet flowers which the Indian crows bit off, perhaps for a drop of honey that lay at the flower's heart, and the scarlet petals lay in heaps over the lawn. Green leaves came later, and from long pods broke large flakes of silky white cotton which my Ayah made haste to gather, to stuff a cushion. Under the cotton tree grew a mass of poinsettias, with pointed leaves of such brilliancy that the little garden looked gaily set out for an Oriental play.

Strangely out of place seemed a row of wicker baskets, filled with English seeds duly ticketed and daily watered. How pale those little flowers were when they appeared!—Virginia stock, verbena, garden daisies, a few straggly bits of mignonette. There were no fresh spring leaves; but the lawn spread an emerald green, a cloud of purple bougainvillaea and pink antigonon wreathed the gates, and banks of filmy maidenhair, blue plumbago, and a few pale roses became our delight. A flock of little brown mynas raised a bird chorus in the bushes; a hoopoe, like a coroneted monarch, strutted the lawn when no one was about; and little quick thin Indian squirrels sprang from tree to tree.

Outside the garden the sea at dawn was spread to the horizon with fleets of little white-sailed fishing-boats; at high tide the waves rode up against the garden wall, and filled every pool with water so that the fringed seaweed stirred. In the hot weather the lawn still kept its emerald green in the damp sea air. All about the tall towered house was a mass of flaming color, for the gold mohr trees were in bloom, with never a green leaf to break their scarlet. Dust-colored streets were lined with the same vivid scarlet above which rose delicate minarets, domes, and towers against a sky of blazing blue. The Indian Ocean, motionless in the sun, looked like a mosaic floor on which one could walk to the horizon. And all day the rainbird called incessantly up an ascending scale—high, higher still, while the coppersmith, although a bird, would seem to beat a tray with metallic rhythm.

When India's third season, the monsoon, came, and the sea was pitted with a myriad dimples, the sound of its roar, the lashing of wind-tossed palm trees, and the sweep of the rain seemed to fill the great rooms of the towered house as murmurs fill a seashell. Ferns grew luxuriant in one night, and vines became a gigantic size. A yellow river flowed down the drive to join the sea. Everything dripped with moisture, and no longer did the gardener shed abroad a cascade of water from the goat-skin on his back. Once more the fleet of little boats with white sails stole out across the sea where no monsoon clouds, heavy with rain, threatened a storm. Up the Malabar coast the tempest raced, bringing what the harvests longed for. And the little garden, cleansed from dust, refreshed after the hot weather drought, shone glitteringly when the sun came out, and in the moonlight lay like a serene haven by the sea.

M. A. B.

Where Do We Live?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE allegory depicting the history of error, as recorded in the third chapter of Genesis, we find a rousing question put to Adam, a question which startled him. As the story goes (Genesis 3:8, 9): "They heard the voice of the Lord God walking in the garden in the cool of the day: and Adam and his wife hid themselves . . . And the Lord God called unto Adam, and said unto him, Where art thou?" Adam's conscience troubled him. He had been disobedient. He had eaten of the forbidden fruit "of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil" (*ibid.*, 2:17). He had accepted the belief of mind in matter; the belief that matter is something; that it is delectable and desirable; that it has intelligence and sensation; that mind can taste, see, and hear through matter; in short, that man lives in matter, and depends upon it for his existence and well-being. Adam represents belief in intelligent matter.

How remote is this false belief from the man which, as recorded in the first chapter of Genesis, God made in His own image and likeness—Godlike, spiritual, pure, perfect, complete! There is no similarity between Adam and God's man; no characteristic in which they could be considered the same; no co-existence, coalescence, or co-operation; not the slightest relationship between them.

The same question is put to us today, to you and to me, as we run to and fro, believing in the pleasures and pains of sense: "Adam, . . . Where art thou?"

What are we doing? What are we thinking? Where are we living? Are we believing in matter as real and intelligent? Are we doing little besides sitting down to eat and to drink, and rising up to play; reclining to sleep and to dream? Are we trying through material means to find true beauty, grace, comeliness? Are we ascribing to material means the power to give us health and happiness?

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes on page 281, "The one Ego, the one Mind or Spirit called God, is infinite individuality, which supplies all form and comeliness and which reflects reality and divinity in individual spiritual man and things." God, Soul, Mind, Spirit, Truth, is immeasurable Being. Can we expect matter to aid God, Mind, in formulating His ideas, adding to them or taking from them in order to make His likeness more complete or perfect?

God Himself is omnipotent, all-inclusive omnipresence. How, then, could there be anything else out of which to create or express His idea, man?

What and where, then, is that which we call the "Adam man"? In the Christian Science textbook, "Adam" is defined, in part (p. 580) as "a product of nothing as the mimicry of something;" also, "Life's counterfeit;" in other words, a falsity. And what fruits could such material imagery bring forth—what kind of existence? The allegory in Genesis goes on to show that Adam's lot was a futile one. Thorns and thistles were the reward of his toil. He was sent forth from the garden and remanded to dust.

How sincerely should we consider the man depicted in the first chapter of Genesis, the man created by God, in His own image and likeness, the only real man, with whom God was satisfied, and to whom was given dominion over all the earth! This man is God's beloved son, who dwells forever at one with Him. What a blessed unity!

In the ninetieth Psalm we find the prayerful affirmation (90:1), "Lord, thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations." The dwelling place of the real man is forever in Mind, Truth, and Love—in the consciousness of harmony, bliss, and manifold blessings. What could be happier than to abide in "the secret place of the most High," where all is beautiful and grand; where man is always joyous and free; strong and well, and in full possession of his dominion and intelligence; where peace and plenty abound; where nothing shall make him afraid.

Where, then, do we live? In the belief that intelligence is in matter, dust, nothingness, unreality? Or are we dwelling in the understanding of Spirit as All? As we depart, step by step, from the material belief of Adam, the false sense of existence, thorns and thistles will not be the reward of our labors. "Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the brier shall come up the myrtle tree" (Isaiah 55:13).

A careful study of the Scriptures in connection with the textbook of Christian Science, mentioned above, shows us how to find the life which reflects God, Life, and to live in sweetly satisfying harmony in the fulfillment of His promise (Isaiah 32:18), "And my people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation, and in sure dwellings, and in quiet resting places."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Gdzież my żyjemy?

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

WALEGORJI trzeciego rozdziału Genesis, czyli Pierwszych Ksiąg Mojżeszowych, wyobrażającej dzieje błędu, znajdujemy zadane Adamowi budzące pytanie, które go strwożyło. Dalej czytamy tam: „A wtem usłyszeli głos Pana Boga chodzącego posadzie z wiatrem dniowym; i skrył się Adam i żona jego . . . I zawołał Pan Bóg Adama, i rzek mu: Gdzieżeś?" (Genesis 3:8, 9). Sumienie ruszyło się w Adamie, ponieważ był nieposłuszny: jadł z owocu zakazanego, „z drzewa wiadomości dobrego i złego" (*ibid.*, 2:17). Uwierzył Adam, że umysł jest w materji, że materja jest czemś, że sprawia rozkosz i jest pożądana, że ma inteligencje i czucie, że umysł za pośrednictwem materji może smakować, widzieć i słyszeć, słowem, że człowiek żyje w materji i że w swem istnieniu i pomyślności od niej zależy. Adam wyobraża wierzenie w inteligentną materję.

Jak dalekie jest to fałszywe wierzenie od człowieka, którego, zgodnie z opowieścią pierwszego rozdziału Genesis, uczynił Bóg na Swój obraz i podobieństwo—Bogupodobnego, duchowego, czystego, doskonałego i zupełnego! Niema podobieństwa między Adamem a człowiekiem Bożym, niema cechy, którą możnaby uważać za wspólną im obu, oni bowiem nie współistnieją, nie są sprzymierzeni i nie współdziałają—nie mają ze sobą żadnego stosunku.

Dziś to samo pytanie: Adamie, „gdzieżeś?" zadaje się nam wszystkim, gdy się o cośkolwiek ubiegamy, wierząc w uciechy i bóle zmysłu.

Cóż czynimy? O czem myślimy? Gdzie żyjemy? Czyż nie wierzymy w rzeczywistą inteligentną materję? A poza siadaniem do stołu do jedzenia i picia, wstawaniem do gry i kładzeniem się do snu i śnienia czyż wiele więcej robimy? Czyż nie próbujemy znaleść prawdziwej piękności, powabu i wdzięku zapomocą materjalnych środków? Czyż nie przypisujemy materjalnym środkom siły, mogącej dać zdrowie i szczęście?

W podręczniku Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Św.) Mary Baker Eddy pisze: „Jedyne Ego, jedyny Umysł, czyli Duch, którego zwiemy Bogiem, jest nieskończoną indywidualnością, która udziela wszelkiej formy i wdzięku, a w indywidualnym duchowym człowieku i we wszystkich rzeczach odzwierciedla rzeczywistość i boskość" (str. 281). Bóg, Dusza, Umysł, Duch, Prawda—jest niezmierzoną Istotą. Czy można się spodziewać, że materja pomaga Bogu, Umysłowi, w sformułowaniu Jego idei przez dodawanie do nich czegoś albo ujmowanie od nich celem uczynienia Jego podobieństwa zupełniejszem albo doskonalszem?

Bóg Sam jest wszechmocną, wszystko w sobie zawierającą wszechobecnością. Czyż może tedy istnieć cośkolwiek, z czego mogłaby być stworzona lub wyrażona idea Boża, czyli człowiek?

Czemże jest to, co się nazywa „Adamem—człowiekiem" i gdzież on jest? W podręczniku Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej między innemi określeniami Adama znajdujemy i takie: „wytwór niczego, jako naśladownictwo czegoś", tudzież sfałszowanie Życia" (str. 580), innemi słowy—fałsz. Jakieżto owoce i jakiż rodzaj istnienia mogły wydać podobne materjalne wyobrażenia? Z dalszego ciągu alegorji Genesis wypływa, że dola Adama czcza. Ciernie i osty były nagrodą jego pracy. Wygnano go z sadu i oddano prochowi ziemi.

Jak szczerze powinniśmy uważać człowieka, przedstawionego w pierwszym rozdziale Genesis, stworzonego przez Boga na Jego własny obraz i podobieństwo, za jedynie rzeczywistego człowieka, z którego Bóg był zadowolony i któremu dał panowanie nad całą ziemią! Człowiek ten jest umiłowany Boży, syn, który ustawicznie mieszka w jedności z Ojcem. O jakaż to błogosławiona jedność!

W dziewięćdziesiątym Psalmie znajdujemy nabożne stwierdzenie: „Panie! tyś bywał ucieczką naszą od narodu do narodu" (90:1). Ta ucieczka człowieka rzeczywistego ustawicznie jest w Umyśle, Prawdzie i Miłości—w świadomości harmonji, szczęśliwości i mnogich błogosławieństw.

Czy może być większe szczęście, niż przebywanie w „cieniu Wszechmocnego," gdzie wszystko jest piękne i wielkie, gdzie człowiek zawsze jest radosny i wolny, silny i zdrowy, w pełnym posiadaniu swego panowania i inteligencji, gdzie obfitują pokój i dostatek, gdzie nic nie nabawi go strachu.

Gdzież tedy żyjemy? Czy nie w wierzeniu, że inteligencja jest w materji, prochu, nicości i nierzeczywistości? Czyż przebywamy w zrozumieniu Ducha jako Wszystkiego? Gdy wciąż się oddalamy od materjalnego wierzenia w Adama, czyli od fałszywego zmysłu istnienia, wtedy nagrodą za nasze trudy nie będą ciernie i osty. „Miasto ciernia wyrośnie jedlina, a miasto pokrzywy wyrośnie mirt" (Izajasz 55:13).

Staranne badanie Pisma Św. łącznie z podręcznikiem Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, o którym jużeśmy wspomnieli, pokazuje, jak znaleść życie, które odzwierciedla Boga, Życie, i jak żyć w słodyczy harmonji i zadowoleniu w niej zgodnie z obietnicą Bożą: „Bo będzie mieszkał lud mój w przybytku pokoju, i w przybytkach bezpiecznych, i w odpoczywaniu spokojnem" (Izajasz 32:18).

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Birch Tree

THE birch tree is as white as a white cat
Or white as linen that is spread to dry,
The birch tree is as slender as a deer
Or veins of lightning bright upon the sky.
With searching roots the birch tree gathers up
Fastidious perfume from the common soil,
And its round faggots in the country stoves
Lighten with fragrance the farm women's toil.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

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Dizzy Dean May Surpass His Great Record of 1934

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Whether the Cardinals retain their position at the top of the National League standing, or lose it to either the Giants or Cubs, they are certain to hold one distinction—that of owning the leading pitcher in the circuit and probably all of baseball.

Dizzy Dean, whose sensational hurling has kept the Cards in the thick of the pennant race since its beginning, is having one of his greatest seasons. Yesterday he turned in his twenty-first victory, beating the Cincinnati Reds by 4 to 2. He has lost eight games.

The big right-hander's best year was 1934 when he not only won 30 games and lost seven and helped the Cardinals to a pennant and World Series triumph, but also led the senior circuit in strikeouts and was voted the most valuable player award. In the October classic against Detroit, Ol' Diz pitched 26 innings, winning two and losing one.

Sixth Straight

In 1934, Dean struck out 195 batters and walked only 75 while working in 312 innings. Official averages for the present season are not available at this time, but Dizzy's record is such that he may surpass those '34 figures by the end of next month.

Yesterday's triumph was his sixth straight. He was last beaten by Carl Hubbell and the Giants, 2 to 1, in 10 innings, on July 21. Since that date he has defeated the Cubs twice, and the Pirates, Dodgers, Bees and Reds once. Only the Giants and Phillies have escaped his string.

In beating the Reds yesterday, while the Giants were idle, Dean picked up one half game for the Cards in the flag race. He and his mates now lead the New Yorkers by 1½ contests. They are 4½ in front of the third-place Cubs.

The Cards have a hard struggle ahead. Every factor seems to favor the Giants as the race approaches the final month. But the Gashouse Gang has hung on desperately for many weeks now and will put up a great battle through September. If Silas Johnson and Jim Winford continue to give Dean support on the mound, they have a chance. Diz cannot carry the load alone.

Martin Stars

Pepper Martin shared the spotlight with Dean yesterday, getting three hits and scoring two of the St. Louis runs.

The Cubs fought the Pirates even for 10 innings, but lost in the eleventh, 8 to 7. Arky Vaughan's single with the bases loaded produced the deciding run. Ralph Birkofer pitched the last nine innings, and yielded only two hits and one pass facing the Cubs. The setback left the Chicago club three full games in back of the Giants.

Timely batting by Tony Cuccinello enabled the Bees to defeat the Phillies, 3 to 1. The veteran collected two singles and a triple, accounting for two runs. Bill Weir, formerly University of New Hampshire hurler, made his first start for Boston, and did very well for five innings. He was relieved in the sixth, however, by Bobby Reis, who gets credit for the victory.

There was only one game played in the American League yesterday. At St. Louis, the Tigers beat the Browns, 8 to 4, with Tommy Bridges on the mound. By finishing on the long end of the score, the Bengals pulled up to within half a game of the second-place Indians in the standing. Beau Bell of the Browns hit a home run into the center field bleachers in the second inning that traveled about 450 feet.

Coaches' Dream Visualized With All-Star Squad

CHICAGO, Aug. 21 (AP)—The young men of the Minnesota, Notre Dame, Northwestern and Indiana football squads may just as well start preparing now for a lot of extra tough early season workouts this fall.

The blame for any unusually strenuous drills may be laid to the association of Coaches Bernie Bierman, Elmer Layden, Lynn Waldorf and Bo McMillin with the college all-star squad which tackles the Detroit Lions at Soldier Field Sept. 1. The experience of working with a squad of 53 "regulars," is likely to make the coaches extremely exacting with their own men until the effect wears off.

Even Bierman, who had considerable in the way of talent at Tulane, and has had it in lavish quantities at Minnesota since returning to his alma mater in 1932, has become almost hopeful watching the all-stars in practice. The Gopher coach, head of the all-star board of instruction, who does all his predicting after games, said:

"We have a half dozen fellows for each position who could play on any college team. We keep making changes and each player is just as good as the man before him."

Waldorf, whose Northwestern eleven probably will go to the post in the Big Ten race in the dark-horse position, still looked in wonderment at the mass of big, fast stars, even after eight days of work with them.

"I've thought about a squad like this," he said, "but I didn't expect to see one. But, I have—and still am seeing it."

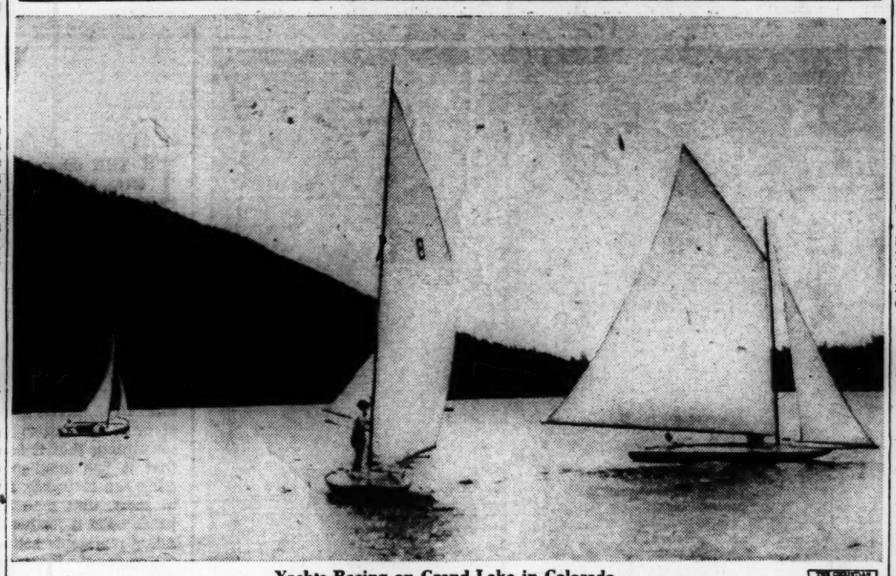
Layden watched the centers and quarterbacks. His biggest problems at Notre Dame this fall will be the signal-calling and pivot jobs, and he yearningly watched his own Wally Fromhart, Riley Smith of Alabama, Stan Pincura of Ohio State, and Glenn Seidel, quarterbacks, and such great centers as Darrell Lester, Texas Christian's all-America star, Gomer Jones of Ohio State, Dale Rennebohm of Minnesota, Al Lind of Northwestern, and Wagner Jorgensen of St. Mary's.

McMillin, whose material at Indiana has been far from plentiful, just looked.

Police Ordered to Stop!

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Gen. Juan Vaccarezza, Buenos Aires chief of police, has ordered the cops to stop playing soccer football. Police teams must be abandoned, he ruled, because service matches, instead of creating good will, bring jealousy, dissension and rivalry.

Highest Yacht Anchorage in the World



Yachts Racing on Grand Lake in Colorado

N. Y. Pro Football Club Is Organized

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—The completion of the organization of the New York football Yankees, who will compete in the American professional league this year, has been announced with a list of directors that include prominent men in the sports and business world.

One of the original Garden directors, James I. Bush, is president of the new club, while the board of directors includes many important figures in Wall Street as well as sportsmen and old-time football stars. Bush captained the football and basketball teams in his college days at Wisconsin, where he won 12 letters.

Jack McBride, former Syracuse star and a veteran of the pro gridiron game, will coach the team. Arthur Rossman, formerly connected with the Brooklyn Dodgers, has been named business manager.

Among the former gridiron greats on the board of directors are Harold H. Weeks, all-America halfback at Columbus in 1901 and captain of the 1902 team, now a member of the New York Stock Exchange; Alan (Pop) Corey of Yale; Philip King of Princeton, named quarterback on the all-America teams of 1891, 1892 and 1893; Harold S. Tenney, another old-time Princeton player who now is a New York banker, and Howell Van Gerbig, star Princeton halfback of a dozen years ago.

Other directors are Bertram L. Taylor, Governor of the New York Stock Exchange; John L. Beyer, former aviator and founder of the Newark airport; Sidney Kingsley, famous playwright; J. Ford Johnson Jr., secretary of the United States Polo Association; William F. Cutler, Douglas W. Paige, William Seeman, C. K. Pistell, Arthur C. Allyn, Edmund C. Lynch, Gilbert Kahn, Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., Selwyn Bywater, a well-known golfer; Charles Wright and Luke Rose. All of them are prominent in business and Wall Street.

Four Teams Meet Today In Junior Baseball Play

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio., Aug. 21 (AP)—With two semifinalists determined, four other aspirants for the American Legion junior baseball national championship swung into action today, the second of the four-day sectional tourney here.

Minneapolis and Manchester, N.H., gained the right to meet on Saturday by defeating Lowell, Mass., and Bridgeport, Conn., respectively, yesterday. Scores were: Minneapolis, 9; Lowell, 5; Manchester, 14; Bridgeport, 9.

The winner of the tournament will meet the victor of the southeastern district meet, in progress at Charlotte, N. C., for the eastern championship. The eastern champions will play the western titlists for the national crown.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Dizzy Dean, Cardinals—Held Reds to seven hits for 21st victory.

Arky Vaughan and Ralph Birkofer, Pirates—Former singled to drive in winning run against Cubs in 11th inning; Birkofer allowed two hits in nine-inning relief pitching job.

Irv Burns, Tigers—Had double and single, driving in two runs against Browns.

Tony Cuccinello, Bees—His triple and two singles led way to 3-1 win over Phillies.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	79	68	.537
Seattle	78	70	.527
San Diego	78	70	.527
Oakland	78	70	.527
Missions	75	73	.507
Los Angeles	74	73	.503
San Francisco	71	77	.480
Sacramento	59	91	.393

Results Aug. 20

San Francisco 4, Seattle 2.
Oakland 2, Missions 1.
San Diego 6, Sacramento 1.
Los Angeles 10, Portland 4.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	82	50	.621
St. Paul	74	58	.561
Kansas City	69	62	.527
Minneapolis	68	65	.511
Indianapolis	69	67	.507
Columbus	65	69	.485
Louisville	53	80	.394
Toledo	51	79	.392

Results Aug. 20

Milwaukee 9, Minneapolis 8.
Milwaukee 5, Minneapolis 5. (Tie.)
Indianapolis 2, Columbus 0.
Louisville 6, Toledo 5.
Only games scheduled.

A batted baseball striking the first-base bag is a fair hit.

Amusements

CENTERVILLE, MASS.
MARY YOUNG THEATER
CENTERVILLE, MASS. AUG. 25 to 29
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in "THE GHOST TRAIN"
with Eric Kalkhurst, Mildred Dana, Margot Stevenson
Phone HYANNIS 1118

Regatta Week On Grand Lake For Lipton Cup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND LAKE, Colo., Aug. 21—White billowy wind-filled sails are propelling 12 yachts this week (Aug. 15-22) through the cobalt blue waters of picturesque Grand Lake, high in the Rocky Mountains, in the sixteenth annual regatta week classic.

Uniquely situated as a huge bowl of water surrounded on all sides by mountains, the Grand Lake Yacht Club also holds the distinction of being the highest yacht anchorage in the world.

Although the feature of the annual regatta week is the yacht races for various size boats, outboard and inboard races are also held on this mountain lake, which is famed for its beautiful clear blue water.

It is a striking sight to view the graceful yachts glide over the glassy water surface and the speed boats to churn white foam over the lake which lies in the shadows of the snow-capped Rockies and heavily timbered mountain slopes.

But aside from the beauty of the spectacular races, the annual week of boat racing comprises one of the major sporting events in the state of Colorado.

During the seven-day regatta the yachts compete in five races on a point basis for the coveted Sir Thomas Lipton Trophy. In the six other races for various craft, trophies bearing the name of other famous racing celebrities are awarded.

Grand Lake is the water sports playground of the Rocky Mountain region. Besides the annual regatta week, minor yacht races are held during the summer.

Located in the heart of the great Continental Divide, the natural lake is one of the largest bodies of water in Colorado. It is more than two miles long and over a mile wide, having a shore line of over eight miles.

The lake has an elevation of 8369 feet above sea level and is constantly fed by the waters from nearby melting glacial snows. Grand Lake is the source of the great Colorado River. The lake is said to be over 600 feet deep in the center.

The participants in the boat races come yearly from all over the country, and as a result a fast and classy brand of aquatic competition has developed.

U. S. Olympic Swimmers Successful in Poland

BIELSKO, Poland, Aug. 21 (AP)—American Olympic swimmers swept the main races in an exhibition meet against the Polish stars today.

Peter Fick of New York amazed the fans by sprinting the 50 meters freestyle in 25.2. Ralph Flanagan, Miami, and Jack Medica, Seattle, finished one-two in the 400 meter freestyle, Flanagan winning in 4:59.8 and Medica finishing in 5:11.1.

Art Lindegren of Los Angeles won the 100 meter freestyle in 1:01.6, and was trailed by John Macionis of Philadelphia, who was clocked in 1.03.4. Al Van de Weghe of Newark took the 100 meters backstroke in 1:11.2 and Taylor Drysdale of Detroit was second in 1:12.0.

American Yacht Wins Adolf Hitler Trophy

KIEL, Aug. 21 (AP)—The American yacht Indian Scout today won the Adolf Hitler trophy for the United States by winning the final race of the series in 2hrs. 38 min. 37s.

The German yacht "Gustel" was well back but finished second in 2:42.16, with another German yacht, "Michel," in third place timed in 2:43.42.

In contrast to yesterday's annoying calm, perfect racing weather prevailed today. "Indian Scout" quickly piled up a two minute advantage at the start and stayed in front all the way. Sweden won the cup in 1934 and Norway in 1935.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	75	40	.652
Cleveland	64	53	.547
Detroit	64	54	.542
Chicago	61	56	.521
Washington	59	57	.509
Boston	59	59	.500
St. Louis	44	73	.376
Philadelphia	41	75	.353

Results Aug. 20

Detroit 8, St. Louis 4.
Only game scheduled.

Vines's Visit Discouraged

MELBOURNE, Aust., Aug. 21 (AP)—The Australian Lawn Tennis Association said it had told Ellsworth Vines, American professional, his proposed exhibition tour here "will not be agreeable" to that body. Norman Brooks, veteran Davis Cup player explained that the International Lawn Tennis Federation had requested that such visits by professionals be discouraged.

Kocsis Takes Golf Honors

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug 21 (AP)—Charles "Chuck" Kocsis, University of Michigan golf star and 1936 intercollegiate champion, fired a sub-par 70 yesterday to romp off with medalist honors in the Syracuse Yacht Club's seventh annual invitation tourney. M. Grant of Wethersfield, Conn., finished in fourth position with 73.

Speedboat Racers Seek New Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 21—The Shrewsbury river, conceded the fastest speedboat course in the country under proper weather conditions, is expected to produce a new batch of world's records during the National Sweepstakes regatta here tomorrow and Sunday.

Four competition marks, created at last year's Sweepstakes, are still standing, three of them in the outboard division and the other in the 225 cubic inch class. This year, in addition to the competitive column, the drivers will get an opportunity to shoot at the world one-mile records in time trials on Aug. 24.

Lack of good water and stiff competition has prevented much record making so far this season and the Red Bank races are expected to provide the necessary speed requirements. The first new outboards of the year were made during the Hearst regatta at Boston and Worcester, Mass., a short time ago.

Bobby Flagg, of Worcester, increased the Class A professional competition speed to 43.744 m.p.h., just shading the 43.436 mark Mrs. Ruth Herring made at St. Louis last fall.

Three new one-mile standards were created on Lake Quinsigamond. Both the amateur and pro Class C records fell and Clinton Ferguson, of Waban, Mass., broke the Class B amateur mile mark which had stood since 1933. Ferguson made 50.568, as against the old figure of 50.070, which was held by Mrs. Elizabeth Sharp of Tulsa, Okla.

Dick Neal, pro driver from Kansas City, Mo., increased the Class C average in his division to 58.16 m.p.h., and on the amateur side, Al Deemer of Brookville, Penna., made 57.508 m.p.h.

In addition to the outboards, the single engine hydroplanes and Gold Cup boats will have an opportunity to try for new records, along with the 225 cubic inch hydro class. Melvin Crook of Upper Montclair, N. J., holds the Sweepstakes lap speed of 64.3 m.p.h. with his Betty V and a one-mile mark of 82.759. The 225 competition standard of 56.4 m.p.h. was made here last year by S. M. Auerbach's Emancipator IV.

Sunbeam Takes Lead In Atlantic Yacht Series

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—The Moriches Bay entry, Sunbeam, sailed by Harry Meislahn and Reeve Bowden, took the lead in the Atlantic coast star class yacht championship series yesterday by winning the third race.

Sailing in light airs, Sunbeam finished 39 seconds ahead of Eddie Ketcham's Draco, Great South Bay entry, with Frank E. Campbell's rascal of Western Long Island Sound third.

The victory gave Sunbeam 33 points for the first three races and a two-point margin over Lewis A. Hallcock's Tempest, the other Moriches Bay Yacht, and Johnny Aberley's Rhythm of Central Long Island Sound, which finished fourth and fifth, respectively.

The Nantucket Sound yachts, David Steere's Valiant and John F. Kennedy's Flash 2d, were eighth and last, respectively, in the field of 13. Valiant has 23 points to hold sixth place in the standing, while Flash is next to last with seven.

Leaders Are Full Match Ahead

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21 (AP)—Leaders in three of the four divisions of the American Chess Federation tournament had tallies of 8 to 1 today to lead their nearest competitors by one full match. Leaders were: First section: Isaac Kashdan, New York, 8—1; Fred Reinfeld, New York, 8—1; Abraham Kupchik, New York, 7—2. Second section: Arthur Dake, Portland, Ore., 8—1; Maurice Fox, Montreal, 7—2; S. S. Cohen, New York, 6—2; Leon Stolcenberg, Detroit, 5½—1½. Third section: George Treysman, New York, 7—2; George Willman, New York, 6½—1½; Donald Mugride, Washington, 7—2. Fourth section: Jacob Levin, Philadelphia, 8—1; Israel Horowitz, New York, 7½—1½; A. E. Santaslere, New York, 5—3.

U. S. Swimmers Going Strong

BIELITZ, Ger., Aug. 21 (AP)—American Olympic swimmers performed brilliantly in a meet here yesterday, reversing the Olympic result in one event. Ralph Flanagan of Miami, who could place no better than fourth in the Olympic 400-meters freestyle final when Jack Medica of Seattle smashed the Olympic record, beat Medica in the event in the slow time of 4m. 59.8s. Peter Fick of New York took the 50-meters freestyle in the fast time of 25.2s.

Metcalfe Stepping High

JOENSUU, Finland, Aug. 21 (AP)—Ralph Metcalfe, American speed ace who finished second to Jesse Owens in the Olympic 100-meter dash, won both the 100- and 200-meter sprints in a track and field meet yesterday. Metcalfe stepped off the 100 in 10.6 and the 200 meters in 21.6. Lindfors of Finland finished second in both races, covering the 100 meters in 11s. and the 200 in 22.5s.

Cunningham Lowers Record

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 21 (AP)—Glenn Cunningham, second to Jack Lovelock in the Olympic 1500-meter run, yesterday bettered the listed world's record for 800 meters when he was clocked in 1m. 49.7s. in winning the event in the international track and field meet. The record of 1m. 49.8s. is held jointly by Tom Hampson of England and Ben Eastman of the United States.

Fourth Final For Riggs And Frankie Parker

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21 (AP)—Bobby Riggs of Los Angeles, the national clay court champion, today gained the final round of the Newport Casino tennis tournament by defeating his townsman, Joe Hunt 6—1, 6—4, 6—3.

Striking out with an all-court game, Riggs dominated the semi-finals match from start to finish and his rival who was runnerup in the recent national junior title play, was outclassed by a wide margin.

Riggs permitted Hunt to hold a single service game during the opening set, which had four of its seven games going to deuce. Hunt managed to make a better showing in the second and, during the third, when his back was against the wall, he fought desperately, only to have Riggs put together four consecutive games to run off with the match.

Frank Parker of Spring Lake, N. J., shared his fourth final bracket of the season with Riggs when he defeated Bryan Grant of Atlanta 7—5, 6—1, 3—6, 0—6, 6—4.

With the match squared, both of those players fought in cautious fashion, but the Atlanta mite, who got off to a slow start, probably because of his wrenched ankle, which he injured yesterday while turning back Johnny Van Ryn, the Philadelphia veteran, tossed away the match during the ninth game of the final set. He permitted Parker to rush the net and break through his service with three placements to the far corners. When Grant netted the final point in that game, he was doomed, for Parker, who became a bit wild during the third and fourth sets, was back in stride.

He ran out the match by upholding his service in the 10th game, finishing with 43 earned points against 37 for Grant. The victor, who drove 60 of his shots outside of the lines, piled up 92 errors against 87 for the Atlanta mite.

Parker, who has played much erratic tennis here, was at his best. He broke Grant in the 11th and last game of the opening set with a series of long rallies and then dropped but one game in the next eight to gain a two-set lead.

The Jersey boy then wilted and, after being broken in the seventh game of the third set, which gave Grant a 4-3 lead, he permitted his tiny rival to pull even by sweeping the next nine games. During this streak the Atlanta mite stormed the net and drove a furious barrage of placements at Parker, who appeared tired and eager to coast until they opened the deciding set.

Parker has captured two out of three finals from Riggs this season. The Californian youngster, however, gained the outstanding triumph, which gave him his national court title, and Parker turned him back on his home court at Spring Lake and in the Longwood Bowl final at Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Raising Funds to Buy Home for Jesse Owens

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—Gov. Martin L. Davey of Ohio, it was made public today, has appointed a committee to raise funds to purchase a home for Jesse Owens, of Cleveland, famous Ohio State Olympics athlete.

Francis W. Poulson, who is the Democratic state chairman for Ohio, announced the formation of the committee while in town for a conference with Chairman James A. Farley of the Democratic National Committee.

"Governor Davey," Poulson said, "feels that fame is fleeting and that the State of Ohio should give something substantial to its greatest athlete.

"It is for this reason that he is appointing a special committee to raise money for the purpose of buying Jesse Owens a new home. The people of Ohio are extremely proud of Jesse's brilliant achievement at the Olympic games and are anxious to back up their cheers with something a little more lasting in value."

Poulson, who is chairman of Governor Davey's committee, will lead a delegation of Ohioans down the bay to Quarantine Monday, when Owens arrives in the Queen Mary. He will present a letter of congratulations to the athlete.

Owens's wife, Mrs. Ruth Owens, will be in the welcoming delegation.

Landis Orders Herman Back in Reds Lineup

CHICAGO, Aug. 21 (AP)—Floyd "Babe" Herman, lanky outfielder who deserted the Cincinnati Reds last Tuesday in a squabble over payment of a bonus, was ordered by Commissioner of Baseball Kenesaw Mountain Landis today to return to the club immediately.

The ruling was made after a conference between Landis, Herman and two officials of the Reds—Charley Dressen, the manager, and Larry MacPhail, business manager.

If at the end of the season the difficulty over the bonus has not been adjusted, Landis instructed Herman, the player is to report back to the Commissioner for settlement.

Landis said he would take no action on payment of the bonus at this time other than to order Herman to return to the club. As the Reds were to open a series with Chicago's Cubs here today Herman was expected to be in uniform by game time.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	83	52	.615
Rochester	77	56	.579
Newark	74	59	.556
Baltimore	69	63	.523
Toronto	69	65	.515
Montreal	61	70	.466
Albany	49	82	.374
Syracuse	50	85	.370

Results Aug. 20

Buffalo 7, Rochester 6 (11 innings).
Rochester 4, Buffalo 3.
Baltimore 12, Syracuse 4.
Albany 6, Newark 2.
Only games.

Keeps Afloat 71h. 8m.

CALCUTTA, India (AP)—P. H. Ghose, a Bengali swimmer, has set a new endurance record for handcuffed swimming. He remained in the water 71h. 8m., thereby eclipsing the mark of 63 hours established by another Indian swimmer, Robin Chatterjee, who claims the world's endurance swim record of 88h. 12m.

Roy Newsom of St. Louis is a year 'round official, taking charge of football, basketball and baseball games.

Short Shots On Sports

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—This is the last year Lou Gehrig will go after that consecutive game record . . . Col. T. L. Huston, who once owned half the Yankees, has offered $1,500,000 for the Dodgers . . . Flatbush fans will be sorry to learn he was turned down . . . The Joe DiMaggio interest still rages on the coast . . . California sports editors are swamped with telephone calls every day asking how many hits Joe got.

Chick Fraser, Dodger scout, is back from a tour of the sticks and is raving about Jack Winsett, Columbus slugger, who has pasted 43 home runs this year . . . "Good field, good hit, no pitch" is the way Mike Gonzales, Cuban coach of the Cardinals, explains the way the club is going.

Dizzy Dean has stopped warming up before games . . . Says he can win 30 games without it . . . Unless the Phillies do a lot of perking up, they may have another manager next season . . . Prexy Gerry Nugent is rapidly becoming fed up . . . But was it Jimmy Wilson or Nugent who traded Curt Davis and Ethan Allen to the Cubs?

Boston scribes say Joe Cronin will shift to third base and peddle Bill Werber down the river, probably to Washington in a deal for Buck Newsom . . . More than one National League club would like to sign Charlie Dressen next season . . . Three guesses . . . Nine of Carl Hubbell's 18 victories have been scored by one-run margins . . . Showing the best Giant pitcher since Mathewson has to bear down along with the rest . . . Jimmy Foxx Jr. is batting champion of a Maine boys' camp.

English Challenge For 400-Mile Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — England's first challenge for the 400-mile inaugural George Vanderbilt Cup road race at Roosevelt Raceway Columbus Day, October 12, is officially listed.

It was recently delivered in person at the Roosevelt Raceway offices in Fifth Avenue by the Hon. Brian Lewis, graduate of Cambridge University, daring and veteran gentleman driver of England.

In New York at the close of a short American tour, the British sportsman who chases speed thrills for fun, concluded arrangements to return here next month with the powerful Bugatti racing mount that has won him honors on most of the road courses in Europe. On Sept. 5, he will race in the 350-mile Tourist Trophy classic at Belfast, Ireland. Immediately after that race, he will return to New York for the international inaugural of Roosevelt Raceway.

His is the second European entry officially accepted for the Roosevelt Raceway event, Tazio Nuvolari, Italy's outstanding driver, having filed official entry.

Helen Jacobs Faces Kay Winthrop Today

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 21 (AP)—Helen Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., national and Wimbledon champion, attained the semifinal round of the Essex Country Club women's invitation tennis singles today.

Top-seeded, she defeated Mary Greef Harris of Kansas City, 6—3, 6—4, in her quarter-final match. Her next opponent will be Katharine Winthrop of Boston, who eliminated Theodosia Smith of Pasadena, Calif., 6—3, 6—3, yesterday.

The fireworks in the quarter-final round came with the last match of the day, in which the second-seeded Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge defeated Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif., 6—3, 4—6, 10—8. The Greater Boston and west coast woman battled through a strenuous 2½ hours before Mrs. Fabyan earned her victory.

Mrs. Fabyan will face Alice Marble of San Francisco today. Miss Marble defeated Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France, 6—2, 6—1, in her quarter-final.

Four Big Gridiron Games For Texas Exposition

DALLAS, Texas (AP)—Four college grid games booked in the Texas Centennial Exposition's huge Cotton Bowl are expected to draw more than 100,000 fans this fall.

On Oct. 10 the University of Texas renews its annual rivalry with Coach Biff Jones's University of Oklahoma Sooners. On Oct. 17 the Southwest's greatest "natural" in years will be played when Southern Methodist, Rose Bowl team of 1936, takes on the team of Ray Morrison, former S. M. U. coach, now at Vanderbilt.

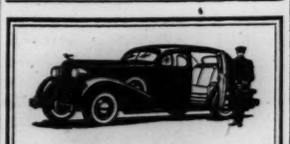
On Oct. 24 Mississippi State, loser of one game last year, will meet Texas Christian, 1936 Sugar Bowl winner. Texas A. and M. and Southern Methodist clash Nov. 7.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	70	44	.614
New York	69	46	.600
Chicago	66	49	.574
Pittsburgh	60	56	.517
Cincinnati	55	59	.482
Boston	53	61	.465
Brooklyn	45	69	.395
Philadelphia	40	74	.351

Results Aug. 20

St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 2.
Boston 3, Philadelphia 1.
Pittsburgh 8, Chicago 7 (11 innings).
Only games scheduled.



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California 'Hopes' Move Ahead in U.S. Public Parks Play

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21 (AP)—California, already assured of a berth in the final round of women's singles, today staked hopes of a male finalist on the flailing right arm of Louis Wetherell, Los Angeles, as play in the national public parks tournament reached the crucial stage.

With Elizabeth Deike, defending singles champion from Pasadena, meeting Marjorie Lauderbach of Los Angeles in semifinals, Wetherell was favored over the "durable Scott," MacNeill Smith of East St. Louis, Ill.

The power of the sun-kissed trio is illustrated by the fact they have not lost a set in four day's play.

Paired to oppose the winner of the all-California match when women's singles play is resumed Saturday are Edna Smith, Cleveland's "mighty mite," and strong-armed Helen Germaine, former national parks champion from New York.

Wetherell, only one of eight seeded male stars to gain the semi-finals, has one of two "dark horses" to consider should he eliminate Smith. Carl Fischer, unheralded Detroiter whose unyielding "ping-pong" tactics have worried three highly-rated opponents into defeat, faces the tournament's flashiest netster today in M. J. "Mike" McLaney of New Orleans.

Their match will contrast two radically different styles of attack. Fischer has shown little beyond an exasperating faculty of always returning the ball, while McLaney fires first a bomb then a dud, rockets a back court fireball and follows with a chopped drop shot.

Semifinal rounds in women's doubles were on today's program featuring the defending champions, Constance O'Donovan and Mrs. Esther Politzer of Detroit against the formidable Buffalo team of Ethel Haas and Gertrude Rasseja.

M. C. Hopper, 18-year-old Tulsan, went down before MacNeill Smith in a three-hour five-set match that had the Sooner youth reeling at the end. After dropping the first two sets, 0—6, 3—6, Smith got his chopstroke under control to win the last three, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2.

Fischer proved more durable than Chicago's champion, 15-year-old Seymour Greenberg. Fischer triumphed in an interminable exchange of lobs, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3.

McLaney flashed through a four-set victory over "Big Bill" Hughes of Memphis. Wetherell of Los Angeles, marked up a straight-set triumph over Frank Keaney of St. Louis.

Helen Germaine romped through Merceina Weiss of St. Louis, 6—1, 6—2, and tiny Edna Smith had an easy time downing Constance O'Donovan of Detroit, 6—0, 6—1. Marjorie Lauderbach ran into trouble before winning over Ethel Haas of Buffalo, N. Y., 7—5, 6—4.

Elizabeth Deike blazed through to a 6—4, 6—3 victory over sturdy Anna Koll of New Orleans.

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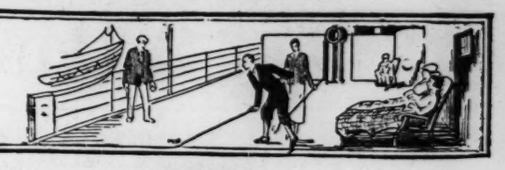

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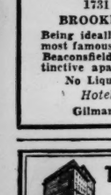

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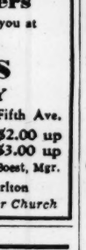

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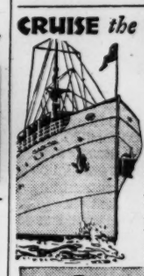

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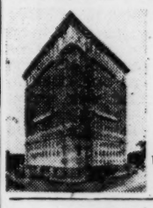

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

A Down-East Tale of an Old Maine House—Told in a Rug

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

'My Stair Carpet'–A Maine Story

How a Hooked Rug Records Days Along the Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ogunquit, Maine

UNLESS one has lived with hooked rugs all her life she cannot fully appreciate the spell the short winter days of New England cast over those who cherish this homely art. These rugs have a fascination for me, for when I was a little girl there were no movies in Portsmouth, no automobiles to take us away from home, and all the thrifty women of Ogunquit made rugs while the snow drifted outside.

The preparations for rug making began in the fall. Mother and sister Annie took stock of worn articles of woolen clothing and those that could not possibly be patched and used for wearing apparel were salvaged, washed and cut into narrow strips about one-fourth of an inch in width for woolens of average weight. If new colors were needed, the rags were dyed before cutting. Cup moss which grew on the pasture rocks colored the material a pretty brown. Sometimes a well-known, commercial brand was used.

And So They Grew

Father was pressed into service to find his best burlap grain bags. These were freed from dust by vigorous shakings and when the size of the rug was determined, it was bound with heavy material (probably father's cast-off pants), sewed into wooden frames, stretched, and a homemade design was sketched upon it. We secretly coveted the wooden horses Aunt Martha had to hold her rug frame in place, but got along the best we could with chairs, stands, etc., as father was no carpenter.

Sister Annie armed with rug hook in right hand above the pattern, and narrow strip of material in left, below the pattern, worked early and late to complete the job, and turned out excellent work. Mother hooked in a more leisurely manner and thoroughly enjoyed it. I have one of her rugs beautifully done in patterns her clever fingers cut out of paper and transferred to the burlap. It was late spring when she finished this rug. Outside a bluebird was sitting on a branch of the cherry tree. Mother quickly sketched the little fellow in the space remaining and hooked it in just the right colors.

I have the good fortune to live in the old house by the sea which has sheltered my paternal forebears for several generations. Its yellow-painted floors are pretty well covered with hooked and braided mats; some old, some made in recent years. The stairs in the front hall now display the runner that tells in a crude way the history of the Olde Perkins Place.

One Wintry Night

One winter night when a mighty "northeaster" was raging and gusts of wind made such rumblings in the big chimney and rattled the door of the brick oven with such persistence that I couldn't sleep, I planned my stair carpet. I was thinking of different designs I might use when the thought came, "Why not let the carpet tell the history of the place?" The next day Husband's services were enlisted and soon we had accurate measurements of the stairs. He consented to draw the scenes as I needed them, for he realized my limitations along that line. We decided to make the runner 16½ inches wide with a border of little red diamonds on a black background. (A legacy of red flannel shirts a dear friend found in her mother's attic makes this border gay and unchanging.)

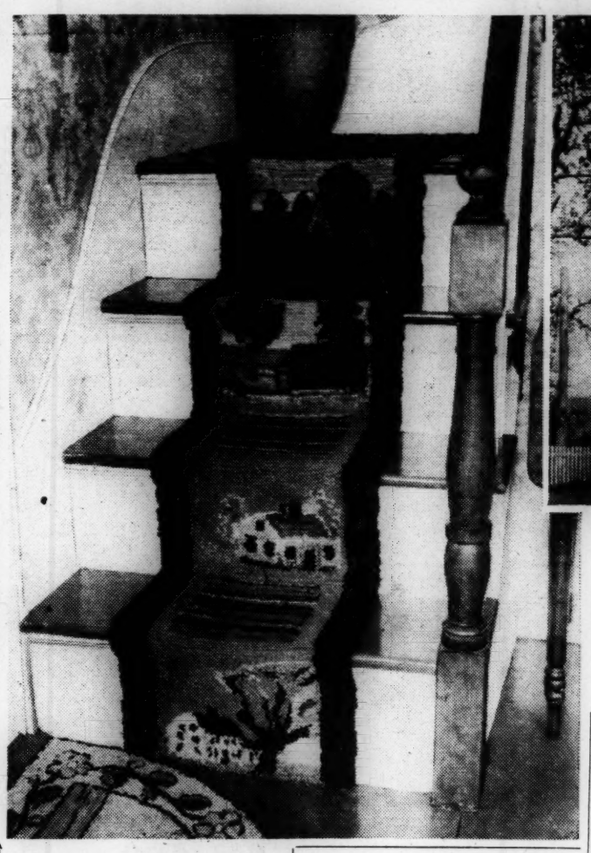
The first riser has the hooked picture of the house and willow tree as it looks today. The second: the old story-and-a-half house which was raised up to form the second story and attic of the present-day structure. This remodeling was done by Great-Grandfather Jedediah Perkins between 1790 and 1800. The third riser: the log cabin built about 1717 by Jacob, the first Perkins to leave Ipswich and settle in York. The fourth is an Indian scene, for the place is rich in tales about the savages.

Animals, Too

The first landing is hooked in a "hit and miss" pattern; the treads and upper hall runner are done in the same design. The four risers which lead to the second landing have pictures of animals on each. Number one displays Fred, the first horse on the place, standing looking over the fence—and one would never guess the "outs" he once had in his bag of tricks nor that he was the toughest piece of horse flesh ever seen in these parts. On the second, one sees Aunt Lucy Goodwin (father always pronounced it Goodin) in her sleigh driving a black steed through the woods of Witch Trot and followed by a strange animal resembling a dog. The legend goes that this yelping creature pursued her until her religious training came to the rescue and she cried, "Get thee behind me, Satan," whereupon he vanished. The third riser shows Great-Great-Grandfather John Perkins with his oxen; and the fourth, a plump speckled hen and her lordly mate.

The second landing has the same "hit and miss" design as the first and the three risers that complete the stairs have scenes that tell of the sea, for the men folks of the Perkins family were all seafarers. One riser shows Boon Island lighthouse, built during the war of 1812 to guard one of the most dangerous shoals on the coast of Maine. This outpost has saved the lives of many fishermen who were caught off shore in storms by guiding them to a safe harbor. The waters around the island are good fishing grounds, however, so the next riser shows boats near the lighthouse. The last one exhibits a small weather-beaten fish house at our own Perkins' Cove. Here memory pictures father and Uncle Jackson in "sou'westers" and oilskins coming in with a good catch. They have finished their day's fishing—and I have finished my carpet.

E. P. L.



Her Stair Carpet—Hooked Rugs Had Always Held a Fascination for the Mistress of This House Beside the Sea, for When She Was a Little Girl and There Were Neither Movies Nor Automobiles to Call Them Away, All the Thrifty Women of Ogunquit Made Rugs While the Snow Drifted Outside. So When Her Stairs Were in Need of a Runner, She Planned—and Executed—a Carpet That Would Relate to All Who Tread It the Story of the Olde Perkins Place. In the Section Pictured Here the First Riser, as You Can Plainly See, Is the Hooked Likeness of the House as It Stands Today by the Great Willow Tree. Then Step by Step the Carpet Takes You Back Into the Past of This House Beside the Sea.

Color and Texture Contrasts

Where Blends Are Avoided and Incongruity Is Chic

Dressing Well at Low Cost
Third of Four Friday Articles

By **Helen Johnson Keyes**

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

SO FAR we have discussed economy in good dressing from the standpoint of acquiring knowledge and applying it to the problems of style, fabrics and our personal needs. To this intelligence and good judgment, however, must be added cleverness if our wardrobes are to be not only correct, but interesting.

Upon certain aspects of dress we can let our imaginations play. One of them is color. We all know the power of color to transform what is commonplace into what captures and holds the attention.

Every season stresses certain ranges of color. Lately we have had many wine-reds and petunia-purples. Furthermore, the harmonies composed are often dissonant. Once a belief existed that colors which were combined should be those tones of each hue which contain an admixture of the other hues employed, so that they are all obviously relatives. Otherwise, only neutrals were used with positive colors. At present, however, pure colors are contrasted, such as bright red and blue; bright red and green. The same enthusiasm for contrasts persists in alliances between mixed tones and off-tones, such as spruce-green and Chinese-red; yellow-green and wood violet; rose and violet; Nile green and violet; purple and sky-blue; black and royal-blue; royal-blue combined with red and green together. The present law is merely that one should use the same intensity of both or all the hues employed. Frequently each is accorded a large area of the costume, instead of being merely a "touch," with the result that background and accent seem to struggle together for domination.

Cocks of the Color Roost

This harmonization of dissonances is more difficult to handle and more unpleasant in its effects when unsuccessfully accomplished than are the safe alliances of related tones and different intensities. However, the conception is modern and exciting and nobody can dress smartly if she decides to be ruled by old-fashioned prejudices.

Authorities tell us that among the cocks of the color roost will appear conspicuously this autumn spruce-green, slate-, sky-, and brilliant blues; opaline (a purplish rose); salmon, hunting pink (really scarlet); coral, old-rose, geranium, crimson, wine (often with a brown cast); and, for good measure, lacquer and coppery reds. Off-shades with overtones will dominate. Using this information to guide us, let us see what we can do to change the aspect of the brown suit, the navy frock, the tweed skirt—full of rusts, greens and purples; and the black evening frock of which we may be heartily tired.

Suggested Combinations

Brown is a color always greatly in need of bright accents. As it is composed of black and orange, the gold tones are used to supply the most approved touches, and they are always lovely. More in the present style, however, are blue and green contrasts. Salmon, too, is particularly delightful with brown as are also coral, old-rose and geranium.

Blue frocks of late have employed many wine-colored trimmings, so let us try something else. Spruce-green is stimulating, composing a harmony that reminds one, with its balanced intensities, of evergreens under a sparkling sky. Chamois and chaudron (copper) are also attractive, and wood-violet.

The tweed skirt contains so many colors that the accessories combined with it should repeat only one, employing it in several tones, however, one of them being of full intensity. It offers an opportunity to build up three sets of accessories to be worn at different times with one skirt. When rust is chosen as the basic accent it may shade off into sepia and rose; the greens, although they must be consistently either in the blue or the yellow range, as determined by the tweed, may include several shades all the way from aqua to a very bright tone; and one purple should be as rich as pansy petals, although the others may be as pale as lilacs or as subtle as petunias.

Giving It a New Line

A clever way to give the black evening frock a new smile and a fresh coquetry would be to trim it with bandings of velvet ribbon in some becoming color. With these the new empire line can be created by carrying them up under the bust, even though the normal waistline is also delineated. A short jacket with puff sleeves in lamé or metal brocade repeating the color of the ribbon would be an attractive final touch to this "new" evening costume.

But one has not stated the full case for accessories after considering color alone. New themes for fabric combinations constantly occur. At the present time contrasts in textures are as popular as contrasts in colors. One of the recent costumes, designed by Renee Montague, is a black-and-white checked organza. It is worn with a green duvetyn cape fringed with green wool, also designed by her to accompany it. The fact that materials of such totally different character as organza and duvetyn are brought together by smart designers makes possible to the amateur the association of items whose very incongruity is their chic. In many cases this will facilitate an economy by giving value to two items, each of which seemed useless without a partner.

Undoubtedly it has to be done with skill and the present writer does not know how to formulate any rules for it. She can only say, look in the mirror and decide whether the effect seems intentional and sophisticated. If so, it is right.

Another example is a fall style based on the same idea of a surprising fabric combination. A black silk skirt is worn with a pale blue felt jacket.

Trimmings and Jewelry

Other ways to modernize last season's clothes—or even to individualize those that are bought this season—is to use braid, which is in good style, stitched either in bandings or to imitate jackets, yokes, or extended shoulder lines, and to bind hems and other edges with velvet or lacquered satin. Shiny surfaces are very much the vogue and can be effectively used also for vestees, plastrons, bibs, neckpieces and cuffs.

Neckwear this season is close to the throat. Flat, round collars are important and jabots that puff up under the chin. They will no longer be of frilly lingerie, however, but, as has been suggested, of novelty fabrics, specially shiny ones. Little bows are much in evidence but flowers are said to be "out."

Advance news from Paris indicates that jewelry will play an important role in introducing color. Brooches are worn at the throat, a clip may animate one buttonhole of a suit, buckles and clasps finish belts. Necklaces, both long ones with several strands and chokers, will be worn over the high, draped necklines of daytime dresses. Earrings, especially those of the pendant type, have returned. However, bizarre and barbaric costume jewelry is in the less expensive and more informal pieces.

One excellent way to economize is to choose in one season for the basic items of one's wardrobe—that is, for dress suit and coat—only those colors which can be worn with the same series of accessories. For instance, black, oxford-grey and beige can all be worn with black hat, shoes and bag. This, however, is not very interesting unless animated by a bright color somewhere, and one is glad to realize that blue, violet and rose is each a good accent for all these basic costume colors, and that a quill in one or the other hue on a black hat and gloves, handkerchief and a piece of jewelry to match it, can be used interchangeably with the three costumes.

If, on the contrary, one were to select a navy suit, a brown coat and a green street dress, then black hat, shoes and bag would not have a purposeful and carefully designed look as complements. Each costume would need its own series of hat, shoes and bag, repeating its own color, and this, obviously would add to the expense of the season's wardrobe. They would, however, all accept clear red, sky-blue or opaline for touches.

Sometimes we are so pleased with our own frugalities that we keep repeating them, oblivious of the fact that one clever scheme multiplied by six clever schemes may equal not six thrifty savings but one saving and five extravagances! Therefore, the imagination needs control when it applies itself to plans for dressing well at low cost. One must remember that the purpose is not cleverness but actual economy.

Drawn by Corbett, London

Left—Coat and Skirt of Elephant Brown Tweed Flecked With Yellow and Black Yarn. Yellow Felt Hat. Right—Cape of Deep Slate Blue Velour Tweed. Gilet in Same Tone Patterned With Beige, Red and Jade.

Colorful Autumn Tweeds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

IN THE new autumn fabrics, tweeds show various new combinations, such as quill and feather flake woven with wool. Various kinds of hair—martin, mohair and rat—are seen and a mixture of art silk and wool. Rough surfaces predominate; boucle surfaces, yarns curled and knobbly are the main theme in tweeds. Other woolens are very soft and supple with a velour finish. In the accompanying illustration is a coat and skirt in a rough-surface elephant brown tweed with yellow and black flake thread. The cape is deep slate blue tweed with velour finish. The gilet is of the same color covered with an overlay in knobbly thread in beige, deep red and a little jade. This material is produced by Meyer in a delightful range of colorings. A black foundation has lines in beige, currant red and a touch of turquoise, the irregularity of the thread and lines giving a novel cobweblike effect. Another material likely to have a vogue is "Leda," a woolen with a velour finish. A hopsacklike weave embroidered with self-colored spots in mohair and art silk is another interesting material by the same firm.

A good seller at the moment, especially in elephant brown, is a rough-surfaced woolen, very loosely woven in a curled boucle yarn. This cloth is featured by Dormeuil Frères as is also a cloth in a new weave, after the style of an Egyptian carpet though in a much finer weave, with a raised boucle stripe about half an inch wide and an inch apart. Eldon tweeds, made by Gardners and named after the Scottish hills between Melrose and Selkirk, are popular.

"Moorland Beauty," suitable for sports wear, is made in a variety of brightly colored mixtures. Another good range of tweed, "Autumn Berries," has knobbly threads in red and off-white, marron glacé brown with deep red slub threads and white. "Roquelge," a tweed with a thick slub or curl line thrown across the weft, is attractive, and is something on the lines of the old cut velvets. "Sulvadown," a material suitable for topcoats, is a novelty weave with a feather flake finish, and "Velga" a dress weight fabric to go with it, is more finely woven. There are also velour-finished crepes for dresses in a beautiful range of deep pastel shades.

Though the popularity of multi-colored mixtures is very noticeable in present-day tweeds, much ingenuity is shown in the fashioning of self-colored woolens. Variety here is seen not so much in the style of weave as in the nature and thickness of the yarn.

NORA CORBETT

SLEEPY TIME MEAL

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Serve them every evening. The little folks will sleep more soundly. And, consequently, you'll spend a more restful night. Made in Battle Creek. Sold everywhere.

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This Illustrates a Contemporary Mode Which Lends Itself to Possible Economies, While Expressing at the Same Time a Very Modern Fashion Idea, the Bringing Into Association With Interesting Effect Disparate Materials. One of the New Models, It Is Composed of a Black Silk Skirt and a Jacket of Pale Blue Felt

A Degree in Homemaking

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TEN years ago last June a clergyman who delivered the baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class of one of the leading colleges for women appealed to his hearers to use their training during the next decade in bringing about a higher standard of home life.

In a recent booklet on real estate the author says that young people who have, for financial reasons, deferred marriage during the past few years are now establishing homes of their own. Of course these homes will be maintained on a high plane financially, artistically and spiritually, because those most interested in them have been calm in their decisions and patient and loyal during the waiting period.

Many of these young people have utilized their time while waiting in studying. Probably some have received college degrees who might not have done so if circumstances had seemed to point toward a home earlier in their lives.

When the 1936 graduates from women's colleges meet, in 1946, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of their graduation, there will be many achievements recounted. Some will have become successful lawyers, others will have advanced in the business world. Art, music and literature will be represented by the groups. Those who will then report that they have found success and happiness in the calling of homemaking will have cause to hold their heads high and let their voices ring clear, for, in one way or another, homemaking embraces all of the other professions.

Homemakers may not be able to make their stories quite so spectacular as will their sisters who have argued cases at the bar of justice, although they may have been called upon daily to use the wisdom of a Solomon in adjusting affairs which have affected human happiness and usefulness. They may not report impressive feats of hiking or mountain climbing, but, if they have occasionally equipped themselves with pedometers, they may be able to tell a fairly impressive tale of hiking around a home.

Women who are respected and successful in the business world are the ones who have kept alert, "up to date," keen in their thinking and individually attractive. The same is true in abundant measure of homemakers.

The woman who has built a happy home and family life; who has answered a thousand and one childish questions lovingly each day; who has prepared delicious food and served it attractively; who has permeated her home with the atmosphere of tranquillity in the midst of efficiency; and who has been able, at the same time, to interest herself in community affairs, and to continue her pursuit of the cultural subjects, is entitled to a degree in homemaking.

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

GARDENING

Care of Lawns in August

THE hot sun of midsummer makes new demands for the care of lawns. It is time to set the mower a little higher. Two inches is as close as the lawn should be clipped in midsummer. Hot weather will not cause the grass to grow faster, but on the contrary will send the blue grass into a dormant stage, from which it is awakened only by watering.

During this stage the lawn should be soaked rather than sprinkled. Let the hose run for several hours on one section each day and make the rounds once a week.

After midsummer, the grass starts to grow again, and at this time, about mid-August or a little later, new lawns may be started under most favorable conditions and seed may be sown on bare patches or to thicken up old lawns. Seed sown then will have a longer growing season ahead of it, when temperature and humidity are most likely to be favorable. No seed is made in the fall and the young plants enter the winter in a stocky, vigorous condition.

Lawns should be cut regularly, even when growth is slow. When this is done the clippings need not be removed; if left to find their way down to the soil surface they help to check evaporation and build up a thick turf.

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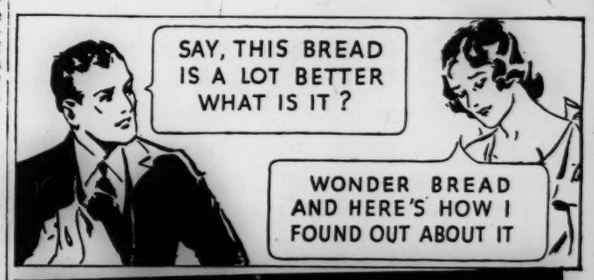
*EGG NORGE
Butter whole wheat toast. Cover with chopped NORWEGIAN Sardines. Add sliced hard boiled egg and lettuce leaf. Top with mayonnaise, paprika sprinkled. Garnish with sliced tomato and lemon.

TASTE



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Business and Industry

Wheat Users Look to Australia and Argentina to Fill Shortage

Commerce and Finance

Single Producer Stands in Way Of 10-Cent Copper

Weekly Commodity Review

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Only the resistance of a single large producer stands in the way of an immediate further increase in the price of copper to 10 cents, despite the fact that copper had a rise last month from 9½ cents to 9¾ cents accompanied by the largest move of copper from producers' to refiners' hands in the history of the metal. Copper has not sold at 10 cents here since 1930.

Inching Up

Last month the price of export copper in New York gradually inched up to the point where the margin between domestic and export metal was nearly wiped out. The obvious signal led to a sudden acceleration in the purchasing of copper by American consumers. It is customary for American copper to sell at ¼ cent or more over the export price. An excise duty of 4 cents enacted in June, 1932, must be paid on imported copper, and domestic producers are party to a world agreement not to sell more than a stipulated amount in the world market. Were the domestic price to remain below the foreign price, American copper might move out in violation of this agreement.

Before copper was moved up on July 21 to its present price, consumers were allowed to stock up at the former price, and they did so to the extent of purchasing well over 100,000 tons of copper, or about two months' consumption requirements at the current rate. No further copper move was then expected until late September or October.

Actual consumption of copper, however, both here and abroad, has continued so unexpectedly favorable that the chain of events which led to the July move has begun all over again. Despite the fact that world producers at the end of the month agreed to increase their production quota from 70 to 75 per cent, the European price again began to move upward. Last week it reached 9¾ cents and obliterated the customary premium of domestic copper here. This is the highest European price since May, 1931. Another local buying wave began, so that most producers here would be willing to make the advance.

Low-Cost Mines Favored

The resistance to a price increase apparently rests on the assumption that it would be better to expand production at the low-cost mines than to run the risk of bringing in more of the high-cost producers. Despite the fact that the average price of copper during the nineteen-twenties was around 14 cents a pound, production costs have been sharply pared in recent years, and the leading producers are now making money and paying dividends with copper below 10 cents.

A world agreement for the curtailment of copper production was signed in March, 1935, to run until July, 1938, by producers representing primary output of 750,000 tons a year. The agreement was reaffirmed in April. From the inauguration of the agreement the production quota was held at 70 per cent until last month, when it was expanded to 75 per cent. July was the fifth consecutive month in which world stocks of copper declined.

Brokers' Loans Off $7,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers, held by weekly reporting member banks in New York City, were reported by the Federal Reserve Board to have totaled $936,000,000 for the week ended Aug. 19, a decrease of $7,000,000 for the week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $871,000,000.

Distribution for the week, with comparisons for the previous week and the corresponding week a year ago, in units of million dollars, were:

	This Week	Prev. Week	Year Ago
In New York City	862	868	814
Outside New York City	74	75	57

Cites Income Gains

Joseph P. Kennedy
Former Chairman of Securities and Exchange Commission

Kennedy's New Book Says Bigger Income Offsets Debt Rise

Showing that the Administration has raised the per capita income $190 a year, Joseph P. Kennedy, former chairman of the SEC, predicts that the present tax rates may be adequate to balance the federal budget, excluding the cost of the soldiers' bonus, if the government's expenditures do not exceed their average for the past three fiscal years.

Mr. Kennedy estimates that the aggregate per capita national income at the inception of the Roosevelt administration amounted to only $36,000,000,000 a year, as contrasted with $60,000,000,000, which he believes to be the current rate of the nation's earnings. The gain, he calculates, represents an advance in per capita income, based upon the country's population of approximately 125,000,000 persons, from $290 in 1932 to $480 in 1936.

"This represents," Mr. Kennedy continues, "an increase of $24,000,000,000 over the national income at the inception of the Roosevelt administration. The per capita increase is approximately $190 per annum. No individual would be criticized if, as a result of borrowing $120 at the cost of $3 per year, he succeeded in raising his salary $190 per year. On this basis, should we condemn or commend the administration?"

The book is published by Reynal & Hitchcock, Inc.

Excess Reserves Are $1,810,000,000, Off 43 P. C. in Week

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Official figures on Saturday's increase in bank reserve requirements revealed that excess reserves dwindled from $3,170,000,000 on August 12 to about $1,810,000,000 on August 19, a reduction of $1,360,000,000.

The federal reserve statement for the week ended August 19, showed an increase in total reserves of $113,000,000, carrying them to a total of $6,229,000,000. The increase was the result of withdrawals by the Treasury from its deposits of cash with the Federal Reserve banks and their subsequent dispersement into the channels of trade.

A total of $134,000,000 was so treated, resulting not only in the increase in reserves but also in a rise of $14,000,000 in money in circulation. Also entering into the increase in total reserves was a gain of $17,000,000 in monetary gold stock.

The statement said:

"The daily average volume of Federal Reserve Bank credit outstanding during the week ended Aug. 19, as reported by the Federal Reserve banks, was $2,476,000,000, unchanged from the preceding week and practically the same as reported for the corresponding week in 1935.

U. S. Has Fastest Trains and Most Scheduled Runs of 60 Miles an Hour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The United States not only has the fastest trains for distances of 800 miles or more but has a greater number of trains with scheduled runs of 60 miles per hour or more than any other country in the world, J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, just announced.

"The increase in this country in the past five years in the speed of trains operating on fast schedule is without parallel," said Mr. Pelley. "More than 400 trains covering in excess 19,000 miles at the beginning of this year operated on scheduled runs timed at 60 miles an hour or better, compared with 30 regular runs operating for a total distance of 1100 miles in 1930.

"The fact that many of these trains operate daily over long distances and with very few failures to maintain their schedules, constitutes for the railroads of this country one of the greatest achievements of recent years. To operate at an average speed of 60 miles and over, it is necessary for trains to run at considerable higher speeds owing to stops that must be made at intermediate points."

By the increase in the speed of various trains operating between Chicago and the Pacific Coast, those runs are now made in approximately 21 hours less time than in 1930. Between Chicago and St. Paul there has been a saving due to increases in speed of nearly four hours, while between New York and St. Louis the running time of trains has been reduced by nearly two hours compared with 1930. Reductions in the schedules have also been made between New York and Chicago, New York and Washington, Chicago and New Orleans, New York and Miami, and scores of other cities including St. Louis and various points in Texas.

Retail Store Collections In June Best Since 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The rate of payments on open-credit accounts receivable of department stores was higher during June this year than for any month since January, 1934, the first month covered by this series, according to an announcement by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, Department of Commerce. Comparison of the June collection ratio with May of this year reveals an increase which is contra-seasonal in character inasmuch as a decrease has been registered over the like period in previous years. This improvement in collections may be attributed in part, to the payment of the soldiers' bonus which occurred during June.

The collection figures on open-credit accounts receivable were 47.6 per cent for June and 45.8 per cent for May of this year as compared with 44.2 per cent for May, 1935. On installment accounts the collection figures were 18 per cent in June and 16.9 per cent for May of this year as compared with 16.1 per cent for June of last year.

I. L. O. Notes Raw Material Nations Much Improved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA — Pointing out that while internal price levels showed sharply divergent tendencies during 1935, the prices of commodities dealt with on international markets displayed a strikingly uniform tendency, the 1935-1936 Year Book of the International Labor Office, just issued, says:

"One of the most significant economic movements during 1935 was the improvement in the situation of raw materials producers. The progress of the world depression had been marked by an increasing opening of the 'price scissors'—a far greater fall in the prices of raw materials than in those of manufactured goods. During the year 1935 these scissors showed a tendency to close.

"This movement," it is said, "may be traced to a number of different influences. With regard to agricultural raw materials, it is probable that the American restriction of production and the particularly bad harvest of 1934 were mainly responsible for the reduction of stocks and the consequent improvement in prices. In the case of industrial raw materials, restrictive measures also played a considerable part, but this influence was reinforced by an increase in demand, largely due to the acceleration of armament production.

Tin stocks, for instance, fell so low that the tin pool increased production quotas to 90 per cent of the basic 1929 level. About the only important raw material of which the stock and price situation did not improve during the year was coffee, whose market was spoilt by the bumper harvest in Brazil.

At present agricultural prices on the whole appear to be remaining firm, with the exception of some branches, particularly animal products, where certain temporary tendencies towards disproportionate production are evident.

In the case of industrial raw materials, the circumstances seem more likely to continue favorable, in that increased demand may be anticipated both for general industrial purposes and, more particularly, to meet the needs of the large-scale armament programs which are being planned everywhere; at the same time, the rising tendency of the market renders more feasible the effective control of production by means of restriction schemes.

The closing of the scissors has, of course, benefited the trade and general economic situation of raw material producing regions such as the British oversea Dominions and most South American countries, but has at the same time exerted a depressing influence on such countries as Germany, which is forced to export more manufactured goods in exchange for its necessary imports of raw materials and owing to its rigid trading policy obtains little relief from the improved demand for imports from oversea raw material producers.

Baltimore & Ohio And N.Y., N. H. & H. Have Revenue Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — July passenger revenues of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad were 22 per cent greater than July, 1935, Daniel Willard, president, said. This compared with an increase of 16.7 per cent in June, when the eastern railroads reduced their basic fares.

The trustees in bankruptcy of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad reported that that company's passenger revenues had increased 15 per cent in July, compared with an increase of 1.5 per cent in June. Part of this increase resulted from Independence Day falling on a Saturday this year, instead of on a Thursday, as it did last year.

The total number of passengers carried by the New Haven increased 13.4 per cent in July, but, excluding commutation and similar low-fare travel, the increase was 78 per cent. On a passenger-mile basis, the respective increases were 30 and 57.6 per cent.

In the first five months of this year the New Haven's passenger revenue was 10 per cent larger than in the similar period last year.

The New Haven is one of the railroads that are opposing in the courts the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the reduced fares. The B. & O. did not oppose the order.

Railroads Explore Co-ordination Field

WASHINGTON (AP) — The nation's major railroads are setting up machinery of their own to explore the field of co-ordination and unification, in which authority for government studies expired June 16.

Officials of the Association of American Railroads, which represents Class one railroads, disclosed that regional co-ordinating committees similar to those formerly maintained under a government plan are being organized by the carriers.

They said that a committee for the East, composed of the presidents of all major roads in this territory, already had been formed and that groups for the West and South probably would be organized soon.

These committees, it was added, will investigate possibilities for co-ordinations, consolidations and unifications to effect economies and increase efficiency.

After the regional committees make reports to the association, the association may make recommendations for putting recommendations into effect.

Under an agreement between railroad management and labor, effected at the request of President Roosevelt, a system of "dismissal compensation" has been set up.

In Rockies the Hope of Riches Still Lures Many Prospectors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TEHACHAPI, Calif.—Back in the early days of the United States, Benjamin Franklin, championing the necessity for a paper currency, said: "Gold and silver are not the produce of North America, which has no mines." And yet last year the gold yield of the United States was $126,324,000. Of this California alone yielded $30,454,000.

Memories of Bret Harte

The prospector with his gray burro is still a common sight anywhere within the vast country bounded by the Rocky Mountains, the Sierras and the Mojave Desert.

Working among the mountains and even through the outcrops of rock called buttes in the empty desert itself, the sight of the bearded figure summons back the days of Bret Harte and Mark Twain. Somehow he ekes out a living, but how, or from where, he will seldom tell.

Exigent as is the itinerant prospector's career, however, he lives a life of luxury compared to the average lone placer miner. For the prospector, at least, has usually plenty of bacon and canned goods athwart his minute donkey's back: lacking water, he moves on to the next spring or sink. The placer miner's existence is hobbled to the ground he works; aided either by the merest seep of water which is likely to dry up any day; or, if he be a dry washer, at a spot where no water exists within more than a score of miles. From any shack of a country store where he can re-provision he may be distant a hundred miles or more.

The Dry Washer

Along a single canyon one may see the burrows in the sides of the cliff where the dry washer—poorest, if most determined of his class—spends whole years at a time, tramping out to civilization for supplies only when starvation impels him. Some of these caves in the earth are fitted with rough doors, some even have a length of tin flue; but mostly the dry washer holes in like a fox, and cooks over twigs of greasewood or piñon on the bench at the mouth of his cave. Water? "A quart a week," says one oldtimer, now nearly blind, "I have to make it last."

Apt, but really inaccurate, is the shopworn saying: "Gold is where you find it." Thousands of prospectors, how many no one knows, for census is merely a word to them, know rather that: gold is near where you find it. For it is safe to say that every important lode has been well concealed from human eye until its location has been betrayed by the discovery of bright metallic particles which in the course of the ages have been worn off by erosion and washed a greater or less distance downhill. From such significant patches of placer the prospector may—or may not—be able to track back to the original paystreak itself.

Primary Operations

The three primary operations by which, at any given spot, real gold first is found may be roughly designated as: sluicing, generally known merely as placering; dry washing, and drift mining.

First to open up California's enormous possibilities as a gold-producing district was the sluicing, or wet placering, discovery by James W. Marshall at Sutter's sawmill, northeast of Sacramento in January, 1848. Here nugget gold was found among the rocks in the tail race Marshall was building. Such traces of gold, washed down through interminable ages through the eternal action of water, remain today the commonest clues to discovery of more substantial pay streaks. The search for them; their working by pan—the first development from the original shovel and frying pan—and later through the more or less scientific rocker, is the method still pursued by the majority of small wet placer miners. Expertly swirled, jiggled, oscillated, the gravel is washed away, the heavy gold settles.

The dry washing process is more complicated, yet essentially simple too. Where water is unavailable—and water is always precious from the Rockies westward—an ingenious contrivance has been devised which substitutes as a solvent, one might say, only the very air. A bellows placed below the riffle, upon which gravel has been finely sifted through a superimposed screen, blows upward, puffing the dust away and causing slightly heavier sand and gravel to jump the riffles and travel off the table. As in sluicing, the yet heavier precious gold is caught behind the riffles and there retained. The followers of this craft, most of them barely subsisting, but subsisting without the cry for charity or government relief, are the veritable hermits of the trade, the dwellers in the caves and brush shacks.

Hard Rock Men

Of the drift miners, the hard rock men, there are few who can labor independently. Given the discovery of an authentic vein—usually revealed by the vicinity of a placer—the labor consequent upon boring into the earth is likely to demand expensive machinery, hence capital. Cutting a horizontal or inclined tunnel, or an actually vertical shaft; bracing, timbering, ventilating is a task usually too arduous for the effort of a single man—though many, true, do essay it. The workers therefore on such a project are customarily no more than the employees of this—or—that company, serving for wages and living in the relative comfort of guaranteed bed and board.

A fugitive, reckless hazard all gold mining must be. Yet seldom is a well-identified outcrop or distinct vein neglected on account of the lack of capital to pursue it. There may be thousands of failures as against one conspicuous success: men of money are naturally wary of any so long a chance: the stocks of the gold and silver mines of the West are discourteously referred to in Wall Street as "cats and dogs." Yet, ironically, the stock which this year, and for many years previous, has been quoted at the highest price of any listings on the New York Stock Exchange is a stock which dates from a beginning as far back as 1876, the stock of the Homestake, a gold mine.

Dairy Co-operatives Report 18 P. C. Gain In 1935-36 Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Dairy co-operatives, the largest of farmers' marketing organizations, report an increase of $80,000,000, or 18 per cent, in business during the 1935-36 marketing season, compared to 1934-35, according to the co-operative division of the Farm Credit Administration.

Total sales of 2270 dairy co-operatives reporting from 45 states amounted to $520,000,000 during the recent season. The figure for reporting associations in 1934-35 was $440,000,000.

The gain was the largest for any year since before the depression. A higher price level on dairy products accounted for a part of the increase, but the figures indicate that in a number of states dairymen are delivering larger quantities of milk and cream to their co-operative associations.

The number of dairymen marketing milk and cream through co-operative associations is about 720,000 at present. Wisconsin has the largest number of reporting dairy co-operatives—some 709—while Minnesota, with 116,000 members and sales of $66,500,000, leads in membership and dollar volume of co-operative dairy business.

In the United States, more farmers sell dairy products co-operatively than any other agricultural or livestock commodity. More than 35 per cent of the creamery butter produced in the United States is manufactured by co-operative associations. About one fifth of the cheese is also produced by co-operative cheese factories.

Annalist Business Index Highest Since April, 1930

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Annalist Index of Business Activity advanced in July to the highest level since April, 1930, according to the monthly business review by S. L. Miller in The Annalist. The July index rose to 102.4 per cent of normal (preliminary), from 97.4 (revised) in June, 95.8 in May and 88.9 in February, the low point for 1936.

Gains were made by all components of the index for which July figures are available. Most conspicuous in the advance were cotton and rayon consumption, boot and shoe production, freight car loadings other than the miscellaneous group, and steel ingot and pig iron output. The group of nondurable goods industries made the largest gains, although unlike the durable goods they still failed to equal their high levels in 1933.

Pacific Mutual Suit Starts in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 20 (AP)—A battery of attorneys representing virtually every warring group attended the court hearing today of a show-cause order on the transfer of $215,000,000 assets from the old Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California to the new company.

George I. Cochran, W. H. Davis, Douglas E. C. Moore and Stanley M. McClung, directors of the old company, brought in motions to set aside the original liquidation order made by Presiding Judge Douglas L. Edmonds last month.

Judge Edmonds appointed Samuel L. Carpenter, state insurance commissioner, as conservator and liquidator of the concern. Mr. Carpenter sued Mr. Cochran and seven other Pacific Mutual officials for $511,651.

Carpenter alleged the defendants were liable for the amount because of illegal "transfers, gifts, donations and contributions" in connection with their operation of the firm's stocks and assets.

In announcing a reorganization, Carpenter said Pacific Mutual's difficulties arose chiefly from noncancelable policies for which no adequate reserves were made.

Sixteenth largest company of its type in the country and licensed in 40 states, Pacific Mutual has a deficit of $22,356,493, Carpenter reported.

United Air's Quarter Good But Has Loss for Six Mos.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As a result of the best second quarter's business in the company's history, United Air Lines and subsidiaries in the three months ended June 30, last, had operating revenues of $2,622,845, according to the report issued by W. A. Patterson, president.

Net income for the second quarter, after all charges, including federal income tax, was $222,625, contrasted with a net income for the corresponding quarter of 1935, after adjustment due to revision in equipment depreciation rates, of $85,891. Depreciation charges for the current quarter amounted to $351,342.

Net profit for the second quarter, a peak income period because of early summer travel, did not, however, compensate the loss of the first quarter, and operations for the first six months of 1936 have therefore been conducted at a loss of $26,770, after adjustment of insurance reserves.

A breakdown of the company's second-quarter income shows the following revenues, with comparative figures:

	1936	1935
Passengers	$1,588,971.62	$1,413,867.53
Mail	834,347.80	742,634.41
Express	103,114.07	70,215.15
Miscellaneous (net)	96,413.14	113,516.09
	$2,622,845.63	$2,340,233.18

Europe, Like U. S., Faces Short Crop In Wheat Outturn

WASHINGTON (AP)—The smallest wheat crop for three or four years in continental Europe has been reported by the Department of Agriculture.

Its bureau of agricultural economics said the European crop, excluding Russia, would amount to about 1,492,000,000 bushels compared to 1,573,535,000 bushels last year. Countries in the Danube Basin will produce 359,000,000 bushels this year compared to 301,690,000 bushels last year, it was said, because of an excellent crop.

This export surplus in the Danube will care for several deficit producing countries in Europe, it was said. However, "Some significant increases in European imports of wheat 'are expected,'" the report said, "because of desire of some countries to build up stocks."

The early production estimates for all the importing countries of Europe, according to the current issue of the Commodity Research Bureau, Inc., show a decline of 124 million bushels compared with last year. Among European exporters the Danubian countries show an increase in their wheat crop of about 70 million bushels. Most of this increase will find its way into export channels. Russia, however, is afflicted with drought in many of her wheat areas, and it is unlikely that she will offer any large quantities of wheat in the export market.

European Stocks Drop

Stocks of wheat in Europe at the beginning of this season were below last season. It thus appears that Europe will require fully as much wheat as last season and probably more.

Only Canada and the Danubian countries (with a combined surplus of about 200 million bushels, or less than half of last year's world wheat shipments, remain to supply the bulk of the world's importing needs until the Southern Hemisphere starts shipping its new crops at the end of the year.

Reports on crop conditions in the Southern Hemisphere are too fragmentary to form definite conclusions regarding crop yields but such information as is available indicates that no bumper harvests are in the offing. These Southern Hemisphere crops still have several months of critical growing weather to surmount. Crop damage is not unknown to either Australia and the Argentine, and any severe deterioration there this year could result in an acute shortage of wheat throughout the world.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Because of the drought the 1936 wheat crop, now being harvested in Canada, is expected to be far below the average of 320,000,000 bushels produced annually during the five years 1931-35, according to a report issued today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Canadian Crop

While the official Canadian estimate will not be available until early in September the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at the end of July estimated the spring wheat yields for all Canada this year at only 45 per cent of the long-time average yield per acre.

Drought conditions continued during the first two weeks of August. As a result, wheat is being harvested three or four weeks earlier than usual. Both yield and quality have suffered from this forcing.

The area sown to wheat in the three Prairie Provinces this year is estimated at 24,160,000 acres compared with 23,293,000 acres last year, an increase of 3.7 per cent. These provinces usually produce about 94 per cent of the Canadian wheat crop.

Total supplies of old stock Canadian wheat in Canada on July 31 were estimated by the Canadian Government at 108,747,000 bushels, compared with 203,273,000 bushels on the same date last year.

Price of Potatoes Expected to Jump

WASHINGTON (AP)—Better than ordinary prices for potatoes is predicted by the Agriculture Department.

"With the late potato crop deteriorating sharply during July," a report of the department's bureau of economics said, "and with demand conditions improved over those of last year, the prospects are for potato prices to average much higher this season than they have for any since 1925-26."

Indications were for a crop as small as the extremely short crops of 1925 and 1929.

"Based on crop conditions as of Aug. 1," the report added, "the 1936-37 United States farm price is expected to average at least twice as high as for the 1935-36 season when it was about 70 cents a bushel, and perhaps three times the average farm price of 47 cents for the 1934-35 season."

Potato prices are expected to decline seasonably to a low point in September or October and then advance rather sharply to next April.

Loss due to poor weather conditions during July was estimated at 20,000,000 bushels.

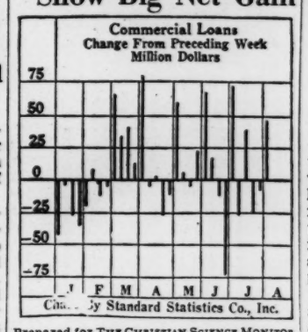
Northwest Wheat Pool Adds Elevator Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, co-operative grain-handling farmers' organization, is gradually increasing its already dominant position as the largest elevator company in Saskatchewan, through the purchase of three elevators at different points in the Province.

Total number of elevators owned by the company is now 1085, with a total capacity, apart from storage elevators, of 36,500,000 bushels capacity. The new elevators increased the capacity by 90,000 bushels.

Commercial Loans Show Big Net Gain



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COMMERCIAL loan totals have fluctuated unevenly from week to week, but have shown a substantial net expansion. The normal seasonal trend through the fall should be upward, and the $45,000,000 recorded in the recent member bank report indicates that the rise has begun. Further loan increases in the weeks ahead would show that credit facilities are being drawn upon in preparation for active fall and winter business, and to that extent would be interpreted as a favorable trade barometer.

So. California Leads In Business Upturn Under Housing Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Southern California leads the nation in volume of business generated under stimulus of the National Housing Act.

This is the tribute paid by Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator, on a recent visit here.

He attributed the showing of this area to the FHA management, public spiritedness and progressiveness of the residents and loaning institutions, and newspaper support in furtherance of developments of beneficial character.

Since institution of the National Housing Act, government insured loans for modernization, realty acquisition, home building, and mortgage refinancing totaling about $1,000,000,000 have been insured under provisions of the act, the director divulged. He pointed to the increase of 100 per cent last year in home building throughout the nation and said another such increase was on its way, to arrive by next summer.

Of the $1,000,000,000, approximately 50 per cent of the loans have been for modernization, under provisions of Title I of the act, and a similar amount for property purchase, construction, and refinancing of mortgages under conditions of Title II.

Fred W. Marlow, Federal Housing Administration director for southern California, told his chief that local Title I loans, up to July 22, totaled 102,000, aggregating $32,800,000, and Title II loan applications as of that date totaled 8332, aggregating 34,009,556.

California is running far ahead of New York, New Jersey, and all other districts in volume of Title II loans approved for federal insurance. Southern California's FHA business, Mr. Marlow reported, is about 25 per cent larger than that of northern California.

Spindles in Place In July, 28,157,094

WASHINGTON (AP) — The cotton spinning industry was reported today by the census bureau to have operated during July at 119.8 per cent of capacity, on a single shift basis, compared with 111.0 per cent during June this year, and 73.5 per cent during July last year.

Spinning spindles in place July 31 totaled 28,157,094, of which 23,249,572 were active at some time during the month compared with 28,311,834 and 22,957,322 for June this year and 30,110,078 and 22,312,384 for July last year.

Active spindle hours for July totaled 7,859,348,920 or an average of 279 hours per spindle in place, compared with 7,319,892,450 and 259 for June this year, and 5,157,527,985 and 171 for July last year.

Lautaro Nitrate To Resume Payments

NEW YORK (AP)—A plan for resumption of interest and sinking fund payments, following a four-year suspension, was announced for Lautaro Nitrate Company by its chairman, Medley G. S. Whelpley.

The principal dollar obligation of this Chilean concern outstanding publicly, the $31,357,000 of 6 per cent first mortgage gold bonds, will remain undisturbed as to principal amount. Their mortgage position will also be maintained. However, the present bonds will be replaced with income bonds, paying 4 per cent annually, if earned. In addition, 1,122,533 shares of class "A" stock will be pro rated among dollar bondholders and holders of the company's £1,746,685 of first mortgage bonds listed in London.

California Yields Nearly All World Supply of Borax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Borax production, California's desert industry which made "20-Mule Team" a household phrase, is rounding out its first decade of "working" latest deposits without any notice of ever intending to abandon, or share abroad, the local point of origin for practically the world's whole supply.

So rich have successive finds been since northern California's Tuscan Springs yielded its secret in 1855 that borax production has become a progressive rover: less pure deposits of ore or brine have been forsaken for discoveries of natural combinations more easily rendered into commercial products.

Today it is the "kernite," a sodium borate in crystal form with low water molecule content, which, to the dismay of Chile, Tibet, Turkey, and other uneconomical strikes, dominates boric ingredients going into enamels, honey-flow glass such as pyrex, tanning processes, cloth fireproofing, metal cleaning, and even into fertilizer.

Southern California's Kern County in 1926 yielded this latest concentrate, revolutionizing an industry that appeared prosperity-bound on an almost unlimited supply of "colemanite," a calcium borate. Colemanite, of higher water content than kernite, had itself revolutionized borax extraction when it was discovered in the Calico area of San Bernardino County in 1887. On its heels similar deposits were uncovered in neighboring Inyo and Los Angeles Counties, but the transportation facilities of Calico made exploitation of the other areas forbidding.

The pioneers were superseded by "big business," and the story from the time of the trudging 20-mule teams dragging their loads over the desert is the story of the Pacific Coast Borax Company, formed and maintained by British capital. Its chief rival has been the American Potash and Chemical Corporation, also a creature of British capital, although now organized as a Delaware corporation. This latter precipitates potash and borax out of the brine from under the crusted surface of Searles Lake, 60 miles north of the Pacific Coast's holdings in Kern County, now the center of the world's production.

Just where this production will center in the future will depend upon whether new uses for borax are discovered and whether substitutes are found.

Department of Commerce figures for 1935 show 272,967 short tons of borates produced in the United States and valued at $5,381,560. California figures alone accounted for 240,696 short tons in 1934, when the country's entire production was only 242,500 short tons. Nevada made up the remainder.

Exports for 1935 reached 114,447 tons valued at $3,242,350, according to government statistics. World production can only be estimated but several Los Angeles observers, refusing to be quoted because of the implications of monopoly by the two British-American concerns, agree that upward of 95 per cent of the world's supply comes from California's two counties, Kern and San Bernardino.

N. Y. Central Road Has Income Boost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The New York Central Railroad increased its passenger traffic revenues about 20 per cent in July, compared with July, 1935, according to unofficial estimates just made public. This compared with an increase of 11.2 per cent reported for June, when reduced fares went into effect in the East.

Carl R. Gray, president of the Union Pacific Railroad, says that his company's passenger revenues increased 48 per cent in July.

"We have found out that there is an almost inexhaustible market in the field of the coach passenger," said Mr. Gray.

"Results of promotion to stimulate the low-fare travel have been better than even the most optimistic of us expected."

Union Pacific's passenger revenues have gained consistently since passenger fares in the West were reduced two years ago to about the same basis as now exists in the East. This company's July earnings compare:

	1936	1935
July	$13,830,645	$10,437,814
Net operating income	2,196,338	698,788
Seven months' gross	79,511,740	67,824,552
Net operating income	7,161,355	4,919,368

The Texas & Pacific road reports as follows for July:

	1936	1935
July gross	$2,433,231	$2,055,063
Net operating income	450,388	453,984
Surplus after charges	144,415	149,188
Seven months' gross	15,372,168	13,035,012
Net operating income	2,841,072	2,390,709
Surplus after charges	670,167	255,796

Auto Output This Week Is 73,709

DETROIT (AP)—Cram's reports, Inc., estimated today that output of the automobile plants for the current week totaled 73,709 cars and trucks, compared with 56,638 last week, and 50,585 in the like week of 1935.

Robert Douglas & Company
Certified Public Accountants
1 Federal Street, Boston
732 Bay State Bldg., Lawrence
RAYMOND D. WILLARD
NORMAN H. S. VINCENT HAROLD T. HOUSTON ETTA M. URQUHART

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG PROFITS. Sell finest 21-folder $1 Christmas assortment. Gift Wrapping. Everyday, Religious boxes. Extra bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-20, Mass.

Christmas Cards. Up to 100% profit selling superb quality $1 assortment. Gift wrappings, Everydays, Kiddie Kards, Stationery; personals. Experience unnecessary. Extra Bonuses. Request samples. White's Quaint Shop, 500 Westfield, Mass.

Extra money selling wonderful 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment, 100% profit. De Luxe, Etching, Gift wrapping, Religious, Humorous, Everyday boxes; personal Christmas Cards, Bonuses. Samples on approval. Experience unnecessary. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. Z, Boston, Mass.

PHOTOGRAPHY

BRILLIANT SNAPSHOTS—Any size roll developed 3 glossy Velox snapshots, 25c coin in holder. ONOTA PHOTO SERVICE, Dept. F, Box 1136, Pittsfield, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

MRS. R. M. OFFICER, Real Estate Broker, Homes for sale, lease or exchange; summer rentals. 2903 College Ave., Berkeley, Calif.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—290 Commonwealth Ave.: 4th floor. Elev. Service; comfortable front and single rooms, private bath, running water; one unfurn. light-housekeeping room. Breakfast if desired.

THE SAVOY
455 Columbus Avenue, Boston
ALL ROOMS WITH BATH
Single—$2—$2.50—$3 Daily
Double—$2.50—$3—$3.50—$4 Daily
Suites—Parlor, Two Bedrooms and Bath for Four, $4, $5, $6 Daily.
Seventh Day Free
Dining Room—NO LIQUOR SOLD
Seven minutes' walk to The Mother Church

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Cambridge, Mass.
16-17-18-19 Forest Street
TO THE DISCRIMINATING
2-3-4 ROOMS in these apartment houses that have an established reputation for excellent service, select tenancy and attractive appearance.
"Each Apartment a Home"
Call KIR kland 5666

QUINCY, MASS.—Heated apartment, 3 rooms, kitchenette, garage, and porch; conveniently located; adults; references required. GRA. 0523-M.

QUINCY, MASS.—4 rooms, thermostat controlled heat, continuous hot water, electric refrigeration and stove, rubber tiled floors. GRA. 0688.

SIX-ROOM heated apartment for rent; with or without garage. Center Newton 0861—(Mass.).

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C. 15 W. 95th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes. Frigidaires, near church, subway. RI. 9-3851.

BEAUTY SHOPS

OLEGA'S BEAUTY SALON
33 Harrison Ave., Springfield, Mass.
All Branches Beauty Culture
Tel 4-3917

COUNTRY BOARD

Make THE HOMESTEAD your HOME and enjoy its freedom and peace. Residence rates. Mable Hopkinson, Manager, Jeffersonville, N. Y.

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO. (8 suburban branches) offers Exterminating, Fumigating Mothproofing, Termiteproofing Service. 500 Fifth Ave., New York City. LO. 5-6600.

FLORISTS

HOWARD E. DRAKE
Representing Penn the Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston LIB. 4317

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ERIE, PENNA.—Haviland China dinner set; arbutus pattern, Plates 3 sizes, Service for 8. Mrs. Taylor, 1043 West 8th St. Tel. 75-344.

VERY large day-bed, new springs in mattress, mahogany frame, suitable for bed; price reasonable. Phone KEN. 3568, Boston.

FURNITURE

BRAND new burl walnut bedroom suite, bed, dresser, mirror, night table, innerspring mattress, upholstered spring; $150, cost $600. Tel. CON. 4438, Boston, Mass.

HAIRDRESSERS

TO COMPLETE YOUR CHARM
Restore the youth to your hair. Have it styled, permanent waved or tinted by a master coiffeur of long established reputation.
ROMAN 565 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. Copley Square

HELP WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN, well recommended, Christian Scientist, with some nursing experience, to assist in established sanatorium for Christian Scientists. Please write Box X-46, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED houseworker, plain cook, (6 rooms), clean, honest, steady; lovely home for lovely person. 10 Bon Mar Road, Pelham Manor, N. Y. Phone Pelham 3281.

HOUSEKEEPER in family of 3 adults, near Springfield, Mass.; must be good plain cook, neat and efficient; good home; moderate wages; give full particulars in first letter. Box K-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ACCOMMODATION for one or two in a quiet, restful private home, lovely sun parlor; attention if desired. JANET CUBY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study, experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace Lonz 1090

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in return. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

DEL MONTE
302 First Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.
Inexpensive, Meals. Josephine M. Overton

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

PRINTING

PRINTING—Every description; helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

BEAUTY spot located Reading-Wakefield, ideal for rest home; high elevation, secluded, quiet; convenient to towns and Boston; 8 rooms, steam heat, oil burner, everything electric; garage, poultry houses; next to Bear Hill Golf Club; four acres splendid for building purposes, one acre under cultivation, apple orchard, crop; some furniture with quick sale; price $10,000. S. J. SKOU, owner, 2 North St., Stoneham, Mass.

FOR QUICK SALE, sacrifice, 8-room home, garage, oil heat, restricted residential section. THURSTON, 31 Lovell Rd., Watertown, Mass.

SAVE time and effort, be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 18 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. KIRkland 7827.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS. — 6-room house, modern improvements, screened piazza, fireplace, garage; well landscaped; centrally located; $5500. PARkway 1795.

REFRIGERATORS FOR SALE

RECONDITIONED REFRIGERATORS—Crosley, $59; General Electric, $69; Frigidaire, $49; Kelvinator, $39; Electrolux, $69; others, $29; year guar. PILGRIM 43-47 39th Place, L. I. City

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

DEERFIELD, MASS.—Stop at Asa Stebbins' homestead. Large rooms, comfortable beds. Large verandas; restful atmosphere. Tel. 4407, Greenfield.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 222 Huntington Ave., Apt. 3—Comfortable, quiet room, running water; 2 permanent people; opposite The Mother Church. COM. 7373. WARREN.

BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Light, homelike, clean, cool; permanent or transient; parking space. B. C. B., COM. 8177.

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 176 Huntington Ave., Suite 5—Desirable attractive rooms near The Mother Church. The Colbys. Cir. 6407.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University Section—Well furnished rooms; quiet, convenient; $5-$10; visitors welcome; tourist rate, Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C. (Columbia), 502 W. 113th—Immaculate studios, refrigeration; church; $4.50-$7.50. Call 9 A. M. or 2-7 P. M. (Apt. 6-A). University 4-8682.

N. Y. C., 435 Fort Washington Ave. (180th)—Front, homelike, near church; both subways; private family; breakfasts optional. DeCamp (51).

N. Y. C. (178th), 1366 St. Nicholas—Large, comfortable room; only guest; refinement; elevator; $5. COLY. WA. 7-0309.

N. Y. C., 141 E. 71st St.—2 adjoining rooms, couple or students; also single. Tel. Rh. 4-4041. CHIMOULES.

RUGS

RUGS bought, sold, exchanged. Largest used rug dealers in N. E. ARMORY CO., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ADVERTISER highly recommends man having gift for dealing with difficult boys; he would like to take charge of one or two who need understanding attention; he has had great success in this work, will go anywhere, is willing to travel. Write Box D-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED executive employed with large chain hotel organization desires connection reputable commercial enterprise; thoroughly experienced in present line; references exchanged. Write Box V-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

MECHANICAL and Topographical Drafting Student, 26, desires position with a future while gaining experience; out of town acceptable. E. F. KAPPAUF, 48 Hemlock St., Brooklyn. Ap. 7-5446.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-Housekeeper; can give care to one in need; assist in household duties; go anywhere. A. H. P., 54 Oak St., Stoneham, Mass.

SUMMER BOARD

ADULT CAMP
SEA PINES ON CAPE COD
August 27-September 10; private beach; golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, music, art and languages if desired; $15 week up; accommodations for small families; arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services. Brewster, Massachusetts.

BRIDGEWAY INN
On Salmon River, Leesville, E. Hampton, Conn. A Modern Inn of hospitality and charm; excellent cuisine; sport activities. Rates $22-$25. Booklet, W. C. Root, Owner.

GREEN SHADOWS, OLD LYME, CONN.
A quiet, beautiful place for a vacation; excellent food; restful atmosphere.

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Local Classified

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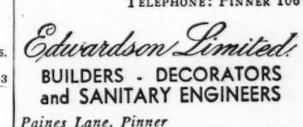

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TO BE angry is to revenge the fault of others upon ourselves.—POPE.

Daily Features

DO UNTO others as though you were the others.—LORIMER.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

WELL, it is nearing the end of the week again, and we have a cryptogram today from a reader in Avoca, Nebraska, that is a bit more difficult. It often happens in these cryptograms that a word is divided at the end of a line. It is generally understood among most cryptographers that the use of a hyphen at the end of a line does not always signify that the word has been properly divided into syllables. Therefore, it is usually well to disregard such hyphens as indicating a proper division of the word, and to treat the word so hyphenated as though it were never divided. Touching on this point, the Avoca, Nebraska, reader submits the following:

EKC BSOR VTCAYD KSTFRT

NC ETPMH DCZZSNUGUVS-

YUPM? HPPF *RMHZUDK

DKPIZF SZESCD NR IDRF.

2. Letter Changing

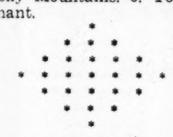
LETTERS are pouring in from all parts of the United States cutting down the number of moves necessary to change HATE to LOVE. That is as it should be, and in a few more days some of these shorter changes will be printed here. Meantime, the forward and backward change suggested to a Melrose Highlands, Mass., reader the possibility of changing RATS to MICE in four moves, and back again from MICE to RATS by a different set of words and in four moves again.

3. Backward Spelling Game

ALOS ANGELES reader shares a game that sounds as though it would be heaps of fun. First, make a list of 3, 4, and 5-letter words, each of which, when spelled backward, makes a correct word; as, for example: TRAP, PART, etc. Include in this list several words which are the same, whether spelled forward or backward, such as LEVEL, TOOT, BIB, etc. The announcer then calls a word, which the player must spell backward, although he must repeat the original word. For example: the announcer calls "Spat!" The player spells this T-A-P-S, but calls it "Spat." Should he call it "Taps" it is counted against him. A few times around causes plenty of mix-ups.

4. Word Diamond

A CHICAGO reader furnishes the following definitions for words which are to be filled in and which read the same across as down: 1. Consonant. 2. Excited. 3. Sweet fluid. 4. International daily. 5. Range in Rocky Mountains. 6. Yonder. 7. Consonant.



(Answers Among Advertisements)

Caption Contest

Jack Clark, Houston, Texas

THE following ten captions for the Camera Club picture printed two weeks ago today have been adjudged the best:

"Of Such Is the Kingdom of Heaven"

Isaoella Crocker, San Francisco,
Stella Mackay, Victoria, B. C.
Mrs. Marlin S. Boyd, Portland, Ore.
Elizabeth L. Young, Union, S. C.
Laura E. Wilson, Jersey City, N. J.
Nora Cree, Redfield, S. D.
Edith G. Freeburg, Whiting, Ind.
Martha J. McKeown, Utica, N. Y.
Cora B. Jensen, Chicago.
Alice Nichols, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Ellen Holmes, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. F. D. Merriam, Topeka, Kan.

"Laugh and the World Laughs With You"

Nellie Snisheimer, New York.
Alice Ransom, Janesville, Wis.
Charlotte Sidener, Chicago.
O. T. Shoemaker, New York.
Bertha G. Nysewander, Indianapolis, Ind.
Eleanor H. Valentine, Paris, Ky.
Mrs. D. O. Drake, Montgomery, Ala.
Mrs. Marvel L. Anderson, Los Angeles.
Edna B. Worden, Beverly Hills, Calif.

"Three Jacks and a Queen"

Lorena E. Hale, Marion, Conn.
Mrs. G. O. Philbrook, Corpus Christi, Texas
Hannah Krane, Portland, Ore.

"A Merry Heart Maketh a Cheerful Countenance"

Nell Isaacson, Santa Ana, Calif.
Amelia Hodgdon, Chicago.
Mrs. Ray K. Goodman, New York.

"Quartet of Smiles"

Madeline Ellson, New York.
Doryse Talbot, Amarillo, Texas.
Herbert Marion, New York.

"Choclut, Please"

Ruth W. Heywood, Pawtucket, R. I.
E. G. Reeve, Santa Barbara, Calif.

"Not a Frown in a Foursome"

Celia E. Grimes, Indianapolis, Ind.

"SMILE to LAUGH in Three Moves"

Nell Isaacson, Santa Ana, Calif.

"Childhood's Sunny Smile, Motherhood's Dull Days Beguile"

Arthur W. Eakins, Yarmouth, N. S.

"Happiness Court Sentences You to Smile"

Leonard Gneier, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Children's Corner

Perky White Disappears

"I WONDER," said Farmer Jones, as he dug the hoe under one of his potato plants in the patch back of the house. "I surely do wonder."

Then he stopped his work and pushed his old straw hat back on his head and wondered some more.

"You mean about Perky White?" asked little Peter, who was helping Farmer Jones dig potatoes.

"Yes. She's been gone since breakfast."

Now Perky White is Farmer Jones' prize white Leghorn hen and so tame she will eat out of your hand and let you pet her. But every now and then she disappears. And this was not the first day she had been gone since breakfast.

"She may have gone over to Neighbor Collins, to scratch in his

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Perky Strutted Up to Peter

new hen yard," said Farmer Jones. "Or she may have gone down by the brook, where it is cool and shady."

"Or she may have found herself a setting nest," said Peter, as he stepped carefully over a neat row of plants to drop an armful of potatoes into the basket Farmer Jones had brought out to the patch.

"That's just it," said Farmer Jones, shaking his head. "And I really hadn't planned on another brood of chicks this summer. I guess we'll have to have a look for her. But first let's get a sack for these potatoes."

So Peter ran off to the shed to get the potato sack. But when he got there, the sacks were gone, and he had to run back to tell Farmer Jones. Then the Farmer remembered that, for a week now, the old potato sacks had been spread out on the tall grass behind the hen yard, to dry out after a long winter and spring in the damp shed. So he told Peter where to find them, and the little boy ran off again.

After a few minutes little Peter called to Farmer Jones:

"Daddy, come quickly. Come and see!"

So Farmer Jones left his work to find out what Peter wanted him to come and see. And when he got to the patch of tall grass behind the hen yard he saw a sight that made him chuckle. For there, squatting down in the tall grass, with an old potato sack making a roof over her head, was Perky White.

"Cluck, cluck," she said, cocking her head to one side to look at her visitors. "Cluck, cluck."

Then Farmer Jones and little Peter knew that Perky White had found herself a setting nest, because she always said "cluck, cluck" when she was getting ready for a brood of chicks.

"Well, well," said Farmer Jones, stooping down to talk to his pet hen, "how long has this been going on?"

Perky White stepped off her nest and strutted up to Peter, who was holding out a handful of corn, and Farmer Jones saw that there were six eggs in Perky's nest.

"Dear me," said Farmer Jones, "I guess I'll have to change my plans after all." Then he reached out a hand to lightly stroke Perky's snow-white back, adding gently, "seeing it's you, Perky White!"

Monuments of the East

Monitor Camera Club From Bryant Burkhard, West Newton, Mass.

Left—The 190-Foot Tower of Angkor Wat, French Indo-China. Center—Grand Staircase of Angkor Wat. Right—Imperial Palace, Bangkok, Siam

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Compliments and Insults

A PLAYER leaves the room; and each person remaining turns to his neighbor and makes some remark about the player outside. This is to be a compliment or some harmless opposite. Then all players change places in order to confuse the guesser. She comes in and stops before some player, asking what that person heard about her. The person who is asked tells what she heard, and the guesser glances over the room until she sees someone she thinks might have said that thing about her. Going to this person, she asks if he said it; and if not, he denies the authorship of the remark and then tells her what he heard about her. She now has two remarks to try to trace to their owner, so she puts one of them to another player until she finds the author of the statement asked. Then that person must leave the room and another group of remarks are passed about. This is great fun.—A. S., Palatine, Ill.

What They Say

Purpose

"All who aspire to power should state clearly what they intend to do with it when they achieve it. To do otherwise is to work the confidence trick, which is not less dishonest because it is played on the stage of politics."—*Herman Finer.*

Inventions

"Nothing that the imagination can picture will match the realities being fashioned at this moment in hundreds of research laboratories by thousands of devoted inventors."—*David Sarnoff.*

Sympathy for Labor

"Sympathy for the working man is quickly forfeited whenever the conduct of strikers is unreasonable, arbitrary, lawless, or unjust."—*Louis D. Brandeis.*

Brevities

Detroit Free Press: Sound reels make life perfect for the orator. He first has the fun of orating, and then he can attend a movie and hear himself.

Milwaukee Journal: The President wisely shaved after four days afloat. The voter is sufficiently mixed up as it is, without being led to think Hughes is in the running.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Protecting Tires

PARKING the car when it is headed down hill involves greater care than on the level, to avoid the risk of its running away, as well as possible injury to the tires from too heavy pressure against the curb.

I wonder if there is any better method than this: In addition to using brake and reverse gear, leave the rear wheels close to the curb, and the front wheels turned sharply to the right, with the right tire still an inch or two from the curb. From this position the wheels are easily straightened out when the driver starts again. Meanwhile the car has not been in a position of potential danger to others, and the tires have not received those serious breaks in the sidewall which shorten their term of efficient service on the road.—E. S. L., Gig Harbor, Wash.

Play Safe and Slow Down

DRIVING at night is made harder sometimes in certain sections because of the poor tail lights of trucks or cars driving slowly ahead of one. I have found it wisdom and a safe habit always to slow down when meeting a car at night until it has passed and I can see the road ahead after it has passed. Many times I have avoided running into an ancient car or truck with no tail lights, which I might have done had I not slowed down in meeting the oncoming car.—E. A. R., Los Angeles.

(Note—In connection with Mr. R.'s advice, it is well to note that after the lights of another car have flashed into one's eyes, there is at least a second of seeming blindness. At 60 miles per hour the car covers 88 feet in one second.)

In Lighter Vein

The Only Shade

A very stout lady, bustling through the park on a sweltering hot day, became aware that she was being closely followed by a man.

"What do you mean by following me in this manner?" she indignantly demanded.

The fellow slunk back a little. But when the stout lady resumed her walk he again took up his position directly behind her.

"See here," she fumed, "if you don't go away at once I shall call a policeman."

The man looked at her appealingly. "Don't call a cop and chase me away," he pleaded. "You're the only shady spot in the whole park!"—*Wall Street Journal.*

The Critic

A rising young artist was showing a critic through his studio. "This picture," he said, stopping in front of one of his early efforts, "is one I painted to keep the wolf from my door."

"Indeed!" replied the critic. "Then why don't you hang it on the door knob where the wolf can see it?"—*Grit.*

Smart Move

A telephone number was wanted, but the inquirer didn't know either the name or address of the firm, only the head clerk's name. The operator had to admit she was stumped.

Back came the reply: "Never mind; I'll write to them."—*Answers.*

For Speakers!

For something like 16 years, in the pursuance of duty, we have listened to speeches. Three or four, in all that time, were worth listening to. The others might have been boiled down to the following bromides: "It is, indeed, a pleasure, to be with you this evening . . . I am not unmindful . . . I am reminded of the story of the Scotsman . . . I make this statement without fear of successful contradiction . . . The future fate of America lies in the sanctity of the home . . . Our mothers, God bless them! . . . Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln . . . Our great President . . . The money barons of Wall Street . . . I am willing to put my case before the people . . . One more word and I am done (that word taking 38 minutes longer) . . . I thank you."—*Arkansas City Traveler.*

Baby Talk

She: "When I was in Italy, I visited the Pitti Palace."

He: "Did 'ums?"

Mr. Webster at Home

"Papa, what is the difference between genius and talent?"

"Talent gets paid every Saturday night."

Daily Anecdote

The Beginning

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHISTLER and Leighton met one day in Piccadilly and sauntered along together talking art.

"But, my dear Whistler," said Leighton, "you leave your work so rough, so sketchy! Why do you never finish?"

Whistler screwed his glass in his eye and laughed. "My dear Leighton, why do you ever begin?" he said.

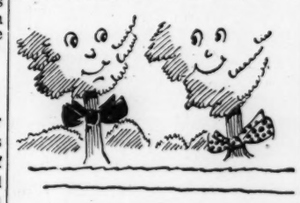
Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Tree Care

A YOUNG college student with his summer stretching ahead of him wondered how he could utilize past experience and knowledge for an occupation. He was taking care of his parents' three peach trees when the idea struck him: Why not make house-to-house calls and offer to



take proper care of fruit trees, grape vines, rose bushes, etc., for a small sum? For it is true that many fine fruit trees are neglected because there are not enough of them to be cared for in a commercial fashion, or else the home owner is too busy or lacks the necessary knowledge.

Now the youth is working at the task he likes to do. And what is more, he is keeping notes and hopes to use his work for a seminar thesis when he enters college in the fall.—R. P. S., Lafayette, Ore.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Golden Rule Pays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A CHAIN of cafeterias here has for its motto the "Golden Rule." In every department it instructs its employees to practice this rule. As guests enter and wend their way to the service counters they are attracted by a large framed placard, upon which is printed:

Are you hungry and have no funds with which to purchase food? We will feed you.

Are you short of funds, but able to pay for a meal? We will trust you for future payment.

If unemployed, attend our daily class—free—instructing you how to secure a job and hold it.

If sick, we will call upon you and render such help as you may need, without charge to you.

Are you lonely? Then sit a while in our comfortable seats and listen to good music, and the bird choir—enjoy the paintings and meet some nice people.

There are several other offers to "strangers within the gates," to tourists and passers-by. Buses leave three times a day for sightseeing trips, one of them a free trip over the city. The others are very moderately priced, in order that those with small means need not go away without seeing the city and environs.

The menus at these cafeterias do not have an item over 6 cents, and an abundant meal may be had for a small sum.

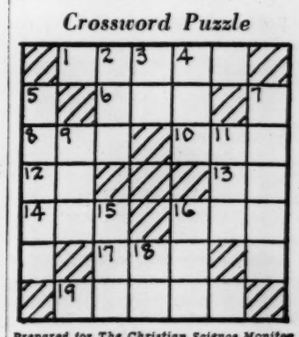
The employees do all the entertaining. The young man or woman serving you so graciously may sing a beautiful solo later. The organ continues with good music, and the birds never cease their joyous songs.

The entire interior of these unusual cafeterias is Spanish in motif. In the center of the large room is a fountain and a "wishing well." Guests are requested to drop in their pennies, and for every one donated the manager doubles it. This fund helps worthy ones in many ways.

Needless to say, there is a capacity house from the opening of the doors in the morning until they close at night. The spirit of helpfulness and cheerfulness characterizes these cafeterias in a continuous desire to obey the "Golden Rule" in practice, and the result is a just compensation to the owners.

"No smoking in this section" signs appear here and there, and no drinking is allowed anywhere. The immense volume of business proves the wisdom of eliminating this social evil.

Crossword Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Gem weight-unit.
4. Moist.
5. Male child.
10. Tree.
12. Provided that.
13. Part of "to be."
14. Astern.
16. Unit.
17. Be indebted to.
19. Lock of hair.

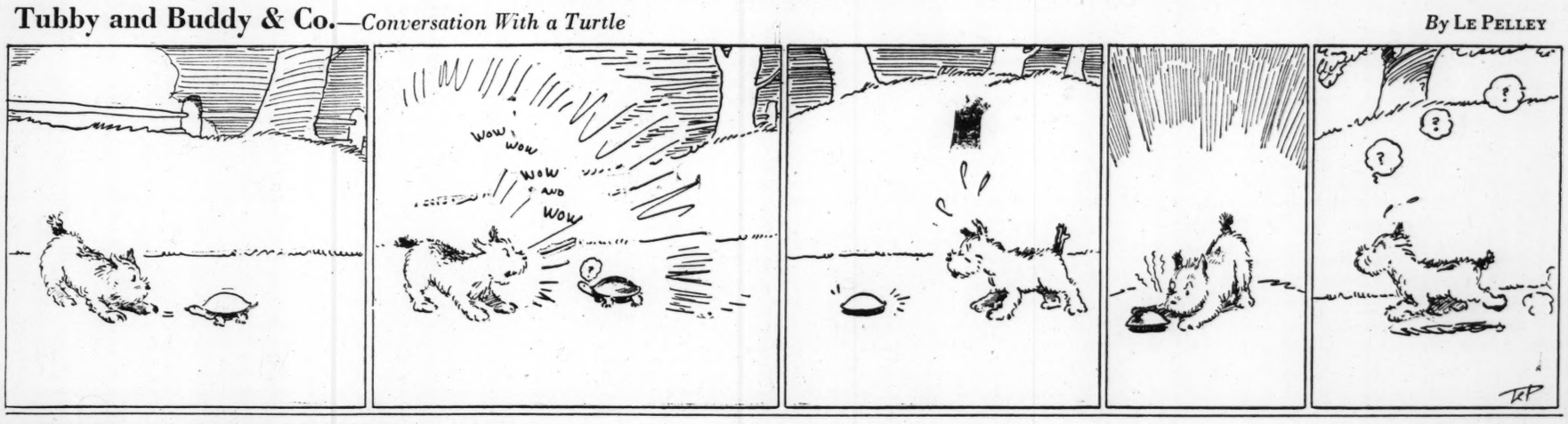
Down

2. Beard of wheat.
3. Musical note.
4. Devoured.
5. Oriental.
7. Ant.
9. Away.
11. Resinous substance.
15. High hill.
16. Roman bronze.
18. Pronoun.

[Answers Appear Elsewhere]

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Conversation With a Turtle*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Expert*

By CARMACK

We had a fine time playing hide-and-go-seek today- Joan and I would hide and let the Boss and Tiddly-winks hunt us —
Then they would hide and Joan and I would do the hunting —
And would you believe it — Joan seemed to be able to find them twice as quickly as I did!
That certainly seemed wonderful when you remember that she doesn't get down and do a lot of sniffing the way a pup does —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

More Than Law

DEMOCRATIC government did not just occur; it grew. This may seem a simple and obvious fact. But it illuminates not only the manner in which liberty is won—it explains a process through which liberty can be lost.

Dictatorships do not always come suddenly. Many "authoritarian" rulers today are wielding an absolute power that has been pieced together, step by step. And not always do a people, as decrees gradually displace ballots, perceive in time the loss of their rights.

For where democracy is not firmly rooted in a nation's experience, self-government may wilt unseen. Laws are not in themselves enough. Institutions, reared by free men, are like growing plants. They must be tended. Only thus can the impact of new needs and conditions be safely met. The devices of democracy must alter as changing situations demand. Yet the ideals—and purposes—of democracy need constantly to be quickened if self-government is to be made to endure.

Hardly a dictator in Europe but claims that his decisions are the fulfillment of popular will. Hardly a dictatorship but contends that its mock elections are as valid as those in liberal states. To stand proof against such claims requires a clear popular perception of the ultimate values of democracy. And this perception also is served by a knowledge of the devices through which a dictator may warp the fabric of a government, still paying lip-service to its previous forms.

One of the methods that has proved a successful ladder to dictatorship has made use of the following sequence:

Members of the majority party were placed in key police posts.
Party adherents were formed into an auxiliary police.
A provocative opportunity was seized to establish civil martial law—abrogating constitutional guarantees.
A new election was held with a large minority party prevented from balloting.
A subsequent session of a national legislature, with further proscription of minority representatives, "amended" the Constitution.
Under the amended Constitution, a Cabinet was authorized to govern by decree.
The Cabinet decreed abolition of all opposition parties.
A "one party" election was held.
The "one party" legislature voted the Cabinet the right to alter the Constitution by decree.

Individually, each of these steps was "legal." Actually, each led to a greater departure from the spirit and intent of a liberal constitution. Something deeper and more fundamental than mere legalistic concepts would be necessary to prevent such subversion of popular rights—a conscious perception of the real ends and purposes of righteous government.

It is such perception which discloses the gulf between democracy and dictatorship, discussed in The Christian Science Monitor's current series on "Preserving American Institutions." The citizen who understands the meaning of individual freedom will not be apt to condone concentration camps. The voter who knows the value of deliberation will not be tricked by the claim that decrees are an easier method of legislation.

For, in fact, liberty was established in the United States, in Britain—and in those smaller countries where popular government still obtains—by men who perceived with clarity the goals for which they struggled. Liberty can be retained only as those goals continue to be understood.

At the Court of the Co-ed

PARIS is disturbed. Over no less than the passing of the Bal Bullier, that temple of terpsichore at the upper end of the Boulevard St. Michel. *Oui, monsieu'*. The doors are—what you say? —shut with the key. The student without one *sou*, and Mimi, *également* without one *sou*, shall not more dance the gay fox trot.

Non, non, non! It is not because of the Front Populaire. It is a thing of a gravity much more enormous. *Imaginez-vous, monsieu'*. The *étudiant* of whom one recites so many *histoires!* Of his disgust for the study and his flair for the good time. He works. He burns the oil of the midnight. It is not to believe, *parbleu!* And, *monsieu'*, what is more droll, it is *la jeune fille américaine* who of it is the cause. What you call, the co-ed, *n'est-ce pas?* Her gay dresses make of the old Sorbonne a painting by Watteau.

When she permits herself to promenade in the Jardin du Luxembourg and the *étudiant* would inform her that her eyes shine as the stars on an autumn evening over Mont Valérien, does she listen? *Non, décidément non!* She hurries him to the statues of famous women and before the form of the exquisite Laura she elevates the eyebrows because he knows nothing of the adored of Petrarch.

When he would confer on matters very serious and suggests the grassy slopes of St. Cloud since the little voyage up the Seine in a *bateau mouche* is not too disagreeable, she shakes her head. With the laughter on her lips that is musical as the pipes of Pan she tells him he may meet her at the Bibliothèque Nationale and look at her through the glass door of the students' reading room.

It is I who demand you, *monsieu'*, if there is not of good reason that Paris be disturbed?

Multiplying the Dividend

THE prospect held out by Ernest G. Draper, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, that the national income of the United States may this year be as much as $60,000,000,000 is evidence of broadening recovery. The estimate is of necessity highly tentative. Only seven months of the year have gone by, and the effects of the drought have still to be determined; but the loss of national income to be expected in agrarian America may be more than counterbalanced by the forward surge of industrial America. Last year national income was just short of $53,000,000,000. So far this year the economic performance of the country has been running higher than last year's. It is from these facts, plus the expectation that the recovery will persist till the end of the year, that Mr. Draper bases his estimate.

National income is synonymous with recovery because income can be realized only out of work done. It is the net value (based, unfortunately, upon a fluctuating dollar) of goods produced and of services rendered. The output of suspenders, for instance, takes its place in the tabulation along with the output of wheat. A more exact term for this income is therefore produced income. In 1929 the total reached as high as $81,034,000,000. Then came the years of the locust, and in 1932 the national product touched bottom, viz., $37,545,000,000. The difference between these symbols was expressed in closed factories, a gigantic army of jobless, bread lines.

The problem of recovery from this subnormal level was not tackled solely as a problem in recovery. Under Mr. Roosevelt it became one of recovery and reform. What was reform? A more equitable redistribution of income as between capital and labor, as between farm and factory. And yet there can be no distribution or redistribution without prior production. For example, if there were no work put into this newspaper, obviously the newspaper could not be produced, and it could not, therefore, be distributed. This simple fact would be too simple to mention but for the *reductio ad absurdum* to which many latter-day redistributists have carried their economic gospel. That is why the wise redistributist keeps one eye on national income produced. If the whole is bigger, then the division can be more generous.

This division is now the material for political debate. Is labor getting its fair share? John L. Lewis would say no; but at any rate labor is receiving a better share than it did in 1929. In 1929 the total compensation of employees was 65.5 per cent of the national income for that year. Last year it was 67.3 per cent. The proportional increase is due partly to payments for relief; nevertheless, it all accrues to labor. It is obvious, also, that agriculture has been taking a larger share, likewise via the Treasury as well as in direct payments for produce. Like labor, it has advanced its quota of the national income over the 1929 level, from 8.9 per cent to 9.1 per cent. In 1932 the discontent on the farms lurked behind a division which had dropped their share as low as 5.9 per cent.

These shares represent income paid out. This is a different concept from income produced. Not necessarily is one synonymous with the other. For years back income paid out has been the bigger figure. The reason is that industry has been dipping into its reserves to keep up payments to employees—negative business savings, as the Department of Commerce calls this item. This year it is anticipated that the paid-out income will all be produced. Such a result would be as good a proof as any that the great depression is a thing of the past. Then the task of economic and political statesmanship must be to see that both recovery and reform are kept in tandem so that progress may not be merely a manner of expressing the flight of time.

Crop Insurance

EXECUTIVES of the National Grange are reported as having discussed with President Roosevelt a proposal for the Federal Government to provide crop insurance to farmers against drought disasters and lesser local losses.

The extension of the Government into the insurance business on such a large scale, in addition to its present commitments in bank deposit insurance and unemployment compensation, would certainly invite a large measure of paternalism.

Possibly such an underwriting of a nation's crops could be placed and kept on an actuarial basis but terrific political pressure would tend to convert it into a perpetual subsidy by which the farmer would reap the profits of good harvests and the Government stand the losses of bad years. Mr. Louis J. Taber, national master of the Grange, speaks of the cost as about $25,000,000 a year. If this is only by way of capital for a few years, after which the fund would become self-supporting, and repay the capital, the plan may justify the name of insurance.

If such a plan is fairly to be called insurance, the farmers must look to their own collective payments of premiums into the fund to provide their security. However well-intentioned, could the fund be kept on this basis? The encouragement to look to the Government as a benevolent patron instead of merely as a business administrator might readily be too strong.

Connecticut Adventure

Book News of the Day

DWIGHT FARNHAM, well known for his financial and economic treatises, has a surprise in store for his readers with his new book, A PLACE IN THE COUNTRY (New York: Funk & Wagnalls. $2.50). Like Lewis Carroll's diversions in Wonderland, which must have astonished his scholarly compeers in the world of mathematics, Mr. Farnham's story of his particular wonderland is also a delightful escapade.

"A Place In the Country" is the debonair recital of Mr. Farnham's acquisition and development of ten acres of rocks and rills in a corner of Connecticut; of the tribulations and pleasures of a city cliffdweller metamorphosed into a member of the landed gentry.

* * *

It opens with a hilarious chapter on the difficulties of finding an appropriate base for operations. Mr. Farnham and his wife have no leanings toward farming; they want acreage which may be put to other uses. Eventually they find a ten-acre plot ideally suited to their needs, with primeval woodland, springs and a couple of broken-down buildings.

Out of this tempting material, they have evolved in the last twelve years a veritable country estate. The story of the development of their ten green acres is stimulating entertainment, containing also a profusion of practical advice for anyone attempting the same task.

Remodeling buildings, gardening, tuning waterfalls, leveling lawns, building pools, securing superior tenantry, trying to bury rocks are only a few of the perplexing duties which face the newly turned landowner. All are dealt with in a refreshing style which combines humor with common sense. True, a certain amount of ribald sophistication enters at times, striking an incongruous note, but, on the whole, Mr. Farnham's gusto is genuinely pleasing.

The most valuable chapters of the book have to do with the development of the Farnhams' "Informal-Formal" garden, from its humble beginning as a brush pile adjoining the studio, to its present status as an exquisite outdoor living room, blazing with color from April to October.

* * *

Remaining within commuting distance of New York City, the Farnhams are still able to fulfill their desire to live on the land, even though they are not so completely agrarian as to live off it as well. Mr. Farnham proves that one need not be either a millionaire or a farmer to enjoy a country home. He himself is a successful business man, but every night he can have dinner in a shaded garden; he can gaze over the woods beyond Sunset Rock, to the Sound, shimmering in the distance; he can walk up the mossy stairway to the Altar to Pan; or he can tramp through the forest to Heron Pond.

His exuberant pleasure in his corner of land is irresistible. But no one need envy him, for he shows how a place in the country, even though it may have to be on a more humble scale, is within the means of anyone with courage and farsightedness.

M. W. S.

Another Prodigal Son

Clog Time in Gibbet Yard

"EE, THERE'S nowt in t' clog trade, nowadays, thou knaws," Isaac Earnshaw lamented, untying and tightening the string of his leather apron, for something to do, as he leaned against the door jamb of his shop in Gibbet Yard. Beyond him we looked at the counter, and, we looked away. Running-pumps and bedroom slippers instead of clogs! Machine-made canvas uppers on rubber soles, and soft things cut out of carpet that needed neither shapely irons nor neat brass toes.

We had admired Isaac ever since he made us a tiny pair of clogs at an age when we thought only of the joy of striking sparks from the irons as we ran, and not of the crushing class barrier which they raised between us and the children at "The Hall," for whom clogs were as unknowable as the pillory was for their ancestors. Not until we were nine did we fully appreciate the harrowing distinction, at which age of discretion we surreptitiously destroyed a school photograph which portrayed us, rather faintly, on the front row, with our feet in a pair of clogs.

How could Isaac get on without clogging? As if reading our thoughts he continued, "It's a good thing I'll soon be ready for t' pension, it *is* that. And Sar'ellen an' all. There's nobbut three months' difference between us. Aye, folk's too toffed up now to go to their work in clogs."

At this point Sarah-Ellen put in an appearance, in a full black skirt, a striped cotton blouse with sleeves rolled above the elbows, a chequered apron, heavy woolen stockings, and clogs. She set down the pail of soapy water she carried, dipped a besom into it and proceeded to swill the stone flags which extended for some ten feet before and on either side of the shop door.

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"Sithee!" exclaimed her husband, "is there aught any better nor clogs for swilling t' flags in? Kid boots won't keep your feet dry."

"Clogs?" inquired Sarah-Ellen with a smile curving her soft, pink cheek. "Ee, I don't believe there's ten in an' 'undred that wears them these days. Even t' mill-hands. I could allus tell what time it was, when folk wore clogs on a week-day and saved their boots and shoes for Sunday."

Ah, that was true. Time was always clog-time in Gibbet Yard. There were no alarm clocks. There was no wireless. At five-and-twenty minutes past five of the morning Titus Mackintosh clicked along the pavement, knocking at the workers' doors. One rap and an answer from within, then on to the next one, without stopping for more than a minute, except at number twelve, where he put his mouth to the keyhole and called gently, "Coom on, Ginger, lad. Get agate, thou lig-a-bed!"

At a quarter to six a dozen doors would open and close quietly, and a dozen pairs of clogs would clatter across the flags, toward the weaving shed. A minute or two later Eliza Tilberthwaite's staccato taps would be heard as she "looked sharp" to catch up with the rest, her bag containing bread-and-dripping for her breakfast, swinging at her side, her shawl still in process of adjustment around her shoulders and head.

Lighter clogs clicked in procession at half-past eight, when the county council school children left their homes. These were hurrying, rather tense little clogs, with no moments for detours or for games; very different little clogs from those which came dancing back to dinner at noon, "laiking" along the way, jumping in and out of skipping ropes, and pushing their brass tips against fragments of brick or earthenware in a game of hopscotch.

* * *

It was the little clogs that rang on the paving stones again at one-thirty, on the return to school, and at five as they finally came back to their homes. And that was time to put the kettle on for the fathers and the grown-up brothers and sisters, time to spread the tablecloth and cut the loaf of bread. Quarter-to-six brought the great clogs, the heavy, hard-worked clogs of the toilers, and evening had begun.

There was one last rite for young Tommy or Janie, one special job for the growing lad or lass to perform, before the bedtime scrub. Out came the box of blacking, two brushes and a polishing rag. The row of clogs in the scullery—the big clogs with mill-dust on the edges, the medium-sized clogs dulled with scouring doorstones, the lads' clogs with as much mud as leather on their uppers, the lasses' clogs with mud on them, too, and the least ones—the wee clogs with their little toes banged in—must be brushed and rubbed until they shone, every night.

And now—even the weavers wear soft shoes. There's very little clogging left.

PEARL P. STRACHAN

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A "Strong Man" for Spain

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A distinguished musician recently turned his thought from the baton and piano to express his opinion about the present Spanish situation and concluded that a strong man is needed in Spain. Although he has not specifically stated the kind of strong man that is needed in Spain, we assume his concept would be patterned after the strong men of Italy and Germany. As a believer in democracy and the republican system of government I take it for granted that everyone has a right to his own opinion. But has it ever occurred to this great musician that Spain already has its "strong man"?

Of course the type of man the writer has in mind is made of very different stuff from the one imagined by Mr. Iturbi. The one Spain already has is strong for democracy, for the rights of the people. He is not a dictator, an oppressor nor an army man, but a civilian, a writer of note, a distinguished orator, an honest politician, a cultured scholar. He aims to raise the standard of living of the people, and this he has proved several times when he was placed in the premiership. This strong man is found in the personality of its present President, Don Manuel Azaña.

The struggle in Spain is no different from what other countries have experienced during the period of establishing the new system of government. The oppression from the Church and the Army which Spanish people have endured for centuries is marking time, for it has no place in the republic. This is evidenced by the enthusiastic support the people have given the Government in the present crisis, in the absence of which the rebellion would have already triumphed.

Has the distinguished musician closed his eyes to the poverty, misery, oppression, enforced ignorance and exploitation imposed upon the people of Spain by the very caste who started this rebellion? It is strange to hear such utterances from a musician, on whom the strains of melody should have played their part to make him magnanimous, to come out in defense of the oppressors of his people. Mr. Iturbi's art has delighted many people, but his latest utterances have chilled the admiration of many of his listeners.

GERARD PEREDA.

Jamaica, N. Y.

Invasion of the Ax Men

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

During the last five years there has been a general clearing away of the timber along the creeks and rivers and adjacent slopes, largely for cheap fuel. Unemployment has encouraged it. The desire on the part of landowners to extend pasture acreage has further stimulated the practice. In many places a clean sweep has been made, leaving only such trees as are close to the banks of the streams. Great oaks, elms, hickory, hackberry, sycamore, wild cherry and walnut have been felled, apparently with no thought other than to provide fuel and clear the land. The walnut has been the one exception, as it has a commercial value and for that reason alone was assigned a special executioner.

It has mattered little how stately, how beautiful, these towering veterans of the woods were. They were ruthlessly felled and speedily departed cityward in truck loads as firewood. Many a centenarian, its branches spreading far in graceful, sheltering fashion, has been swept from the landscape for all time.

What has been the result? Cheap fuel, and a relatively small acreage of additional pasture ground, which have to be balanced with another result, and one that must be reckoned with, the unimpeded run-off and inevitable erosion.

It is rather strange that this timber-cutting idea should have become popular just at the time that erosion, soil conservation and reduction of crop areas were receiving nation-wide attention and control.

Scarcely a week passes that shelterbelt headlines fail to appear in the press heralding the planting of millions of trees in the West. Yet here in the vast Mississippi Valley we are aggressively destroying our sheltering native trees, the guardians of our slopes and our soil moisture, the protectors against the eroding effects of precipitate and devastating floods.

FRANK D. TOMSON

Wakarusa, Kan.

My Little Dog Knows Me

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

According to a report in the Monitor, "Puppeteers Puzzle Detroit With Play by Gertrude Stein," there is some question in the minds of Detroit critics as to the source of the title of Gertrude Stein's "I Am I Because My Little Dog Knows Me." Possibly, nestling in Miss Stein's subconsciousness were the old Mother Goose lines:

There was an old woman, as I've heard tell,
She went to market her eggs for to sell;
She went to market all on a market day,
And she fell asleep on the King's highway.

There came by a pedlar, whose name was Stout,
He cut her petticoats all round about;
He cut her petticoats up to the knees,
Which made the old woman to shiver and freeze.

When the old woman first did wake,
She began to shiver and she began to shake;
She began to wonder, and she began to cry,
"Lauk a mercy on me, this can't be I!"

"But if it be I, as I hope it be,
I've a little dog at home, and he'll know me;
If it be I, he'll wag his little tail,
And if it be not I, he'll loudly bark and wail."

Home went the little woman all in the dark,
Up got the little dog, and he began to bark;
He began to bark, so she began to cry,
"Lauk a mercy on me, this is none of I!"

On finishing this sad tale, children did not go eagerly to the next jingle, as after finishing with the fastidious black hen or Old King Cole, but sat staring ahead, lost in the aloneness of one unrecognized by one's dog.

Melrose, Mass. BEATRICE ABBOTT

The Wide Horizon

When Relief Comes Home

By Dorothea Kahn

CHICAGO

WHEN emergency relief was begun on a large scale, several years ago, practical people said something to this effect:

"There's no question but that we have to keep the unemployed from going hungry. But relief is a bad system. People will get used to public support and won't want to go to work even when jobs open up."

Many think this stage has been reached now. In legislative oratory, in chamber of commerce reports, in farm journal writing, and in just ordinary conversation, one hears the charge that many relief recipients are so well satisfied with their lot that they don't want to become independent again. This suspicion has been in part responsible for the demand for return of relief administration to the antiquated township unit.

"The neighbors of these people are the ones who know whether they are able to get jobs or are just lazy. Let the people in the community decide who needs help." So the comment goes.

The suspicion that the "undeserving" are receiving public support arises from several causes. Industrial revival has not lessened the demand for relief. In Illinois, for example, the number of families dependent upon public assistance (including WPA) is reported to have increased 75 per cent between March, 1932, and March, 1936, with an even larger increase in the cost of assistance. Yet in this same period the index figure for general employment has risen nearly 16 per cent, according to one committee's study. No wonder the uninformed person who scans the statistics concludes that "these folks just don't want to work." Yet the conclusion may be fallacious so far as the majority of relief recipients is concerned. A study made by a committee of Chicago business men, pointed out other factors—besides possible unwillingness to work.

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Many unemployed managed to stay off the relief rolls for years by using savings and other resources, this committee noted. As these failed the group applied for public aid. Then young people have been growing up and getting jobs which might otherwise have been filled by relief recipients, the study observes.

Another cause for dissatisfaction with the relief system arises from reports of labor shortages in communities which have able-bodied persons on relief. Investigation has proved, in a number of important cases, that the reports are exaggerated, and that reasonable explanations can be given for many of the failures of employment officers to supply workers.

Farm publications in this midwest area have echoed the opinion of their readers that the thing to do is to return relief to local authorities. Local officials would know whether relief clients had turned down farm jobs offered them, and it would be "work or starve," says a farm publication. The assumption in these proposals is that the nonprofessional, the neighbor, knows more about the case than the trained social worker.

* * *

Authorities in the social service field emphatically challenge this. The volunteer is far more likely to be swayed by emotion than the professional, they say. Witness the behavior of hard-boiled business men when they go about to distribute good-will baskets at Christmas time. How often are they deceived by the display of poverty made by the shiftless who know how to play on their feelings. Social workers, on the other hand, are trained to look beneath the surface. They are not unmindful of the value of neighborhood testimony, and when not overloaded with work they include in their investigation interviews with responsible neighbors, such as the client's pastor. But they aim to conduct their neighborhood investigations with discretion.

Insisting that the great majority of unemployed on relief at present are persons who hope to become self-supporting again, social workers consider the maintenance of this morale as of the greatest importance. The more normal the family life of relief recipients, the better is the head of the family fitted to get a job. And as a rule, the less the neighbors know about the family's relief status, the more normal their life.

Social workers take the position that in relief, as in everything else, economy in the long run cannot be achieved by indiscriminate chopping off of funds. Rehabilitation may cost more than mere sustenance, but it pays in the end, they say.

Whatever the experts say should be done, the present trend is for communities to reduce relief budgets and subject relief lists to local checks. Return of relief to the counties and townships must of necessity have this effect. Whether the system is going to "weed out" the unworthy and at the same time maintain the morale of the unemployed and fit them and their children for jobs and a place in the community remains to be seen. At the present moment citizens seem to be learning that it is easier for localities to take over administration than it is for them to find the cash to pay the bills for it. Out of the hard facts of finance, students of the problem hope, will come a realization that professional skill is still needed if relief is to be "rehabilitation." Returning the job to the community is not a complete solution.